

CRISIS UNLIKELY
IF CHINA BARS
FOREIGN RIGHTS

Powers Not Expected to
Enforce Extraterritorial
Privileges by Arms

EARLY ABRIGATION
HELD CHINA'S PLAN

American Policy to Soften
Abrupt Transition From For-
eign Courts to Native

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The reported intention of the Chinese Nationalists of throwing extraterritoriality overboard on or after Jan. 1, 1930 and with or without consent of the great powers, threatens to complicate Far Eastern relations.

The Nanking Government is now preparing a reply to the notes of the United States and other powers, which notes declared that abolition of extraterritorial rights at present would be premature.

Chinese officials, it is stated here, are already taking matters into their own hands, and in some instances are ignoring provisions of extraterritorial treaties. Germany, Russia, Austria, Bolivia and Persia have either been forced to give up extraterritorial rights, or have voluntarily abandoned them. Great Britain, Japan, the United States and Sweden promised 20 years ago to abolish similar rights, if conditions within China warranted. The Strawn Commission in 1925 composed of representatives of 13 powers, including China, proposed a course of reform in China looking to eventual abolition of the system.

China Held Unprepared

In the face of all this, the reply of the United States and other nations on Aug. 10, not yet published, is understood to declare that abolition would be premature. Against China's desire to regain the right to exercise political jurisdiction over the nationals of the treaty powers, is the contention that China is not yet prepared to undertake this responsibility.

It is generally believed that if China eventually drops extraterritoriality without consent of the powers, the powers will not resort to force. This is not to say that the treaty nations believe that China will be wise in dropping the system immediately. Under this system machinery has been built up to settle disputes within China between Chinese and Occidentals, or between Occidentals themselves. Without the machinery, if gross miscarriages of justice occurred under Chinese supervision, foreign intervention might follow. This is the risk that the Nationalists take in their precipitous abandonment of extraterritoriality, and indications are that they are prepared to take the risk.

The American State Department policy hopes to soften the abrupt transition which the expectation from the present system of foreign courts and judicial agencies in China to native courts must produce.

System Admitted Imperfect
The extraterritorial system is admittedly imperfect. The Strawn Commission recommended reforms to end disputes over jurisdiction, injustices to Chinese and anomalies and inequalities. On the other hand, it said, "in China at the present time there is no effective security against arbitrary action by the military authorities with respect to life, liberty or property, in so far as such security can be afforded by an effective functioning of the Chinese civil and judicial authorities."

The relative importance of the matter to the 16 foreign powers involved in seen in the distribution of nationality among 24,000 persons enjoying extraterritorial privileges. Ninety-eight per cent are Japanese, British, United States, Portuguese, and French. Of these five countries, 87 per cent are Japanese, 6 per cent British, 4 per cent American, 1 per cent Portuguese, and 1 per cent French.

May Evacuate Harbin

LONDON (AP)—A Peiping dispatch to the Daily Mail says that the diplomatic body there is considering ordering the evacuation of all nationals from Harbin, Manchurian railway center, in view of continued reports of a Russian advance against that city.

The London Times, summarizing events of the past week, seems doubtful that peace will be maintained and thinks the hopeful tone taken by Tokyo could be discounted by the fact it was to Japan's interest to see that war was averted.

Despite the Russian denial that its troops had crossed the Manchurian border, Chinese unofficial sources maintained that the Russians still held Tungning near the eastern border, over which a battle was reported to have waged several days ago.

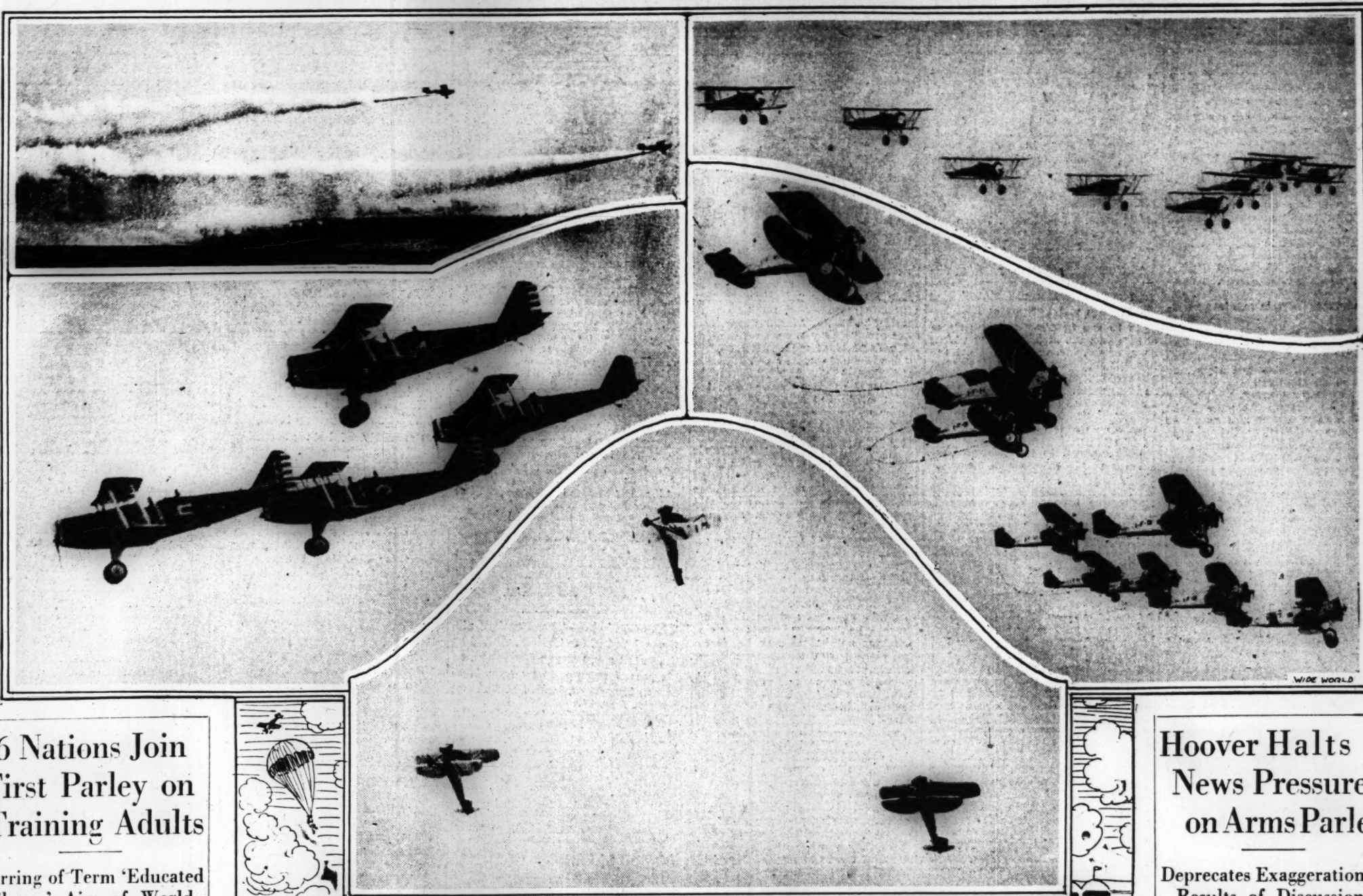
FOUR NEW SHIPS AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Shipping Board has approved a loan of \$6,800,000 to the American Export Steamship Company of New York for the construction of four new cargo vessels to operate in the north Atlantic—Mediteranean—Black Sea index.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1929
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14
Shipping News—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
FEATURES
Antiques and Interior Decoration—6-7
The Life of the Air—8-9
Antic News and Reviews—8
The Home Forum—9
Announcement of Great
[With French Translation]
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 11
Daily Features—12
Editorials—13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Elite of the Air Flock to Cleveland for National Show and Races



The National Air Races at Cleveland, O., Are the Derby of the Great Blue Spaces, Where Thoroughbreds Go Through Their Paces, a Sight That Thousands Travel Far to See. Some Idea of the Spectacle May Be Gained by the Above Pictures. Upper Left—Planes Laying Down a Smoke Screen.

Upper Right—United States Bombing Planes in Group Formation. Lower Left—One of Several Army Pursuit Squadrons in Flying Formation. Lower Right—Crack Acrobatic Squadron of the Navy. Bottom—Three Navy Sea Hawks Zooming for Altitude.

46 Nations Join
First Parley on
Training Adults

Barring of Term 'Educated
Classes' Aim of World
Congress in Britain

By W. W. HILL

Former President of the British National Union of Teachers
By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—"Why not organize tutorial classes for bankers to study Plato and for stock brokers to study European history?" asked Dr. Masterman, Bishop of Plymouth, speaking at the opening session of the world adult education conference here, which is attended by more than 400 delegates from 46 countries, 66 of whom are the official representatives of their respective countries.

The Bishop said it was a mistake to imagine that intellectual stagnation was confined to the artisan class or indeed to any class. He urged banishment of the phrase "educated class" from the popular vocabulary.

Adult education must be guarded, he said, from the intrusion of class consciousness. The adult educational movement wants to build up a new brotherhood in the world—a brotherhood of men and women, who have found the secret of comradeship in a common quest after knowledge, a common love of truth. Before men of today lies the inspiring task of forming education from a barrier of separation between man and man into a bond of union.

Learning as Aid to Peace

The Bishop dwelt on the international aspect of the world adult education movement. The quest for material things, he said, leads to competition, and later to contest, for material things are limited in quantity; but the fruits of learning, the intellectual results of human achievement, are not fixed in quantity and search leads to co-operation not competition. A world at school would be a world at peace.

Dr. Albert Mansbridge, president of the conference, said that doubts may be expressed as to the value of education, regarded as the acquisition of knowledge in schools or classes, but this should not be confused with the larger meaning of education, namely, the unfolding of the splendor of life.

The wise man is the one who relates his being to all he perceives or divines. The purpose of adult education is to add to "the multitude of the wise."

Right to Choose

Dr. Mansbridge uttered a warning against the intrusion of political or other propaganda into the work of adult classes. The true adult educator, he said, cares little for any ulterior motive. His business is the development of personality. He will in his educational work, have no interest in mere propaganda, however necessary it may be in its own place.

The adult education movement further recognizes the right of every man to choose the content and the method of the education for himself. The movement in England had gained strength because it united in one body the scholar and the industrial worker, Universities, trade unions, co-operative societies and the Board of Education had worked hand in hand.

The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in a message to the conference pointed out that adult education enables those prevented by poverty from obtaining adequate education in youth to make up some of the lost ground later in life. This is the first world conference on adult education since the foundation of the world association 10 years ago.

BIGGER MERGERS
URGED TO GUARD
'LITTLE FELLOW'

Vast Plan of Co-ordinated
Industry Is Offered at
Williamstown

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The already vast combinations of American business are but feeble suggestions of the giant interlocking structure of industry destined to be developed in the United States, it was declared at the Institute of Politics.

Such an outcome, speakers said, would not mean the extinction of small business through absorption into big business, but rather its preservation through co-ordination. As the first step toward this end, Benjamin A. Javits of New York, author of the recently published book, "Make Everybody Rich, Industry's New Goal," proposed to the round table on planned prosperity the formation of an "American Institute of Industrial Co-ordination."

True 'Cultural Prosperity'
The effect of industrial co-ordination of this far-reaching character, Mr. Javits contended, will be to make possible not merely isolated instances of a "cultural wage" but a true "cultural prosperity," which will supply an increasingly greater number of workers not merely the basic necessities of food, shelter, clothing and transportation, but education, travel, music, research and the opportunity to enjoy the finer things of living.

The elimination of profitless competition through industrial co-ordination, he said, would be a marked decrease in the number of Italians now coming in.

New Italian regulations have practically closed the former stream of emigrants to France, and the present figures are only a tithe of what might be absorbed. Though the Government's extensive building program explains in part the call for outside help, it is also true that the gradual movement of France from agricultural toward industrial activities has tended to depopulate the country districts.

In 1846, 75 per cent of the population was rural and the proportion has steadily dropped until today it is estimated to be between 40 and 50 per cent. The factory suburbs of Paris have been heavy gainers, and once the harvest season has passed, foreign workers will be increasingly drawn to the industrial centers. The situation has led to the formation of large foreign population blocks. There are areas given over entirely to Italians, Poles and Belgians, for example, and the result is increasing prosperity for France.

One reason for the necessity of going to Central Europe for men is

Airplanes Zoom Over Cleveland
Night and Day for Aero Festival

Racers Head East From All Parts of United States,
and Throng Views \$3,000,000 Collection of
Air Craft—Parade Opens Exposition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Huge commercial airplanes, huddling close under the high roofs of Cleveland's Public Hall, and tiny "coupons of the clouds" vie for admiration at the National Aeronautical Exposition, which opened here Aug. 24, in conjunction with the National Air Races. Airplanes, motors, and accessories valued at \$3,000,000, according to the officials, covered a vast floor space in what is called the largest exposition of its kind ever conducted in the United States.

And before the eager throngs surged into Public Hall to learn what new wrinkles in flying ships America's infant industry had to offer, about 500 planes already have arrived at the Cleveland airport for the opening of the National Air Races which, with the exposition, will continue all next week. Altogether, nearly 1000 planes were expected before the week is over.

Only Women Taking Part
Nationally spectacular features of the event are nine air derbies. Filers in four of the transcontinental derbies already are winging their way over widely separated routes with Cleveland their destination. The National Women's Air Derby, the first transcontinental race ever held for women, is perhaps the most colorful. It is being conducted under auspices of the National Exchange Club, and local clubs on control-cities along the route from Santa

Monica, Calif., to Cleveland are acting as hosts to the women.

It is an all-woman's event. Not even men mechanics were allowed aboard a plane. The women filers were determined before the start. About 20 women left the California city Aug. 18 for the 2800-mile race. Miss Louise McPhetridge von Thun of Pittsburgh was leading the filers in the heavy plane class at Wichita, Kan., Friday night's control point, with Miss Phoebe Omile of Memphis, Tenn., holding the lead in the light plane class. Altogether, 15 planes reached Wichita, according to dispatches received here.

The women derby racers are expected to reach Cleveland Airport about noon Monday. Filers in the race about noon Monday. Filers in the race about noon Monday. Filers in the race about noon Monday.

A giant "four-fingered" beacon light has been installed atop Public Hall to guide the hundreds of planes as they soar over the downtown section of the city at night during the National Air Races and aeronautical exposition. The light has three vertical beams—white, green, and red—and a horizontal beam of white.

Parade Opens Show
While aviation accessories from the latest in parachutes to the newest styles for the aviator demanded attention of the crowds at the exposition, civilian Cleveland's official welcome to its visitors was a pageant of flowers from University Circle, around Public Square to the exposition, depicted the evolution of transportation.

The parade included 300 units led by three blimps from Akron and preceded by a mass formation of airplanes. It was said to compare in size and beauty with the Pasadena (Calif.) Tournament of Roses and Portland (Ore.) Flower Festival.

There were airplanes formed from lavender petals, pagodas of gorgeous colors of the Orient, dancing girls in native costumes. Cars drawn by filers, a prairie schooner and the western seater bicycle offered contrast.

One of the airplane arrivals was the Heath Baby Bullet, known as the smallest passenger plane which flies. It measures 13 feet from tip to tail and has a wing span of 18 feet and a speed of 150 miles an hour. It is entered in both the light plane race and the experimental plane race.

The arrival next week of the Los Angeles, the largest United States dirigible, is another colorful event anticipated by the thousands who have never seen one of these giant airships in the air. The mooring mast for the dirigible is in front of the new grand stands, which seat 30,000 people. Cleveland's municipal airport comprises about 1100 acres.

REICH REFUSES
LARGER INITIAL
DEBT PAYMENTS

Extra Pay Would Be Cred-
ited to Germany and Used
to Satisfy British

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The situation remains critical in the conference here on reparations. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, rejected the new proposals which the other creditor powers made to meet the British requirements for a larger share of German reparations. This increased the amount offered to Britain by slight extent, and the British would not consider it.

Representatives of the occupying powers met again, Aug. 24, and were said to be making notable progress toward a compromise on supervision of the demilitarized area after withdrawing allied troops. The French have proved conciliatory in this matter and are prepared to consider, after 1935, an appeal to conciliation courts under the Locarno agreements, should any dispute arise concerning violation by Germany of the neutralization of the demilitarized area.

Japanese Welcome Move
Another of these controlling factors is the position of the Japanese. The latter are authoritatively reported to be co-operating most cordially with the American and British Governments and are as eager for an agreement. It is declared, however, that Japan desires an increase in the ratio allotted from 3 to 3.5; this added armament to be made up of auxiliary vessels such as airplane carriers, cruisers and submarines.

Outweighing all other considerations is the Franco-Italian angle. It can be stated that if this factor was not involved, Great Britain, Japan and the United States under their present governments would have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Tow for Airship Now Provided
if Gasoline Runs Low in the Air

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—An airplane that wants to be taken in tow from now on—providing one of the big navy dirigibles is in the neighborhood—need only make the required signal and the tow will be provided.

This has just been demonstrated at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and repeated at Lakehurst, when the dirigible Los Angeles showed its ability to pick up an airplane in flight. The first test was at the Navy Yard, using a plane piloted by Lieut. A. W. Gordon of the Navy Aircraft factory staff. His plane was equipped with a duraluminum hook fastened above the cockpit, just aft of the motor. While both the plane and the dirigible were flying at the same speed, the gas ship hovering over the plane, the Los Angeles let down a line from which dangled a trapezoidal yoke. This was caught by the pilot and fastened to the hook, the other end of the line being suspended from the dirigible's stern.

The airplane was able to let its motors idle and drift along in tow as the line tightened. When Lieut. Gordon was ready to cast off he speeded up his motors, took up

the slack and unfasted the hook. This was repeated three times. Later when the Los Angeles returned to Lakehurst the experiment was tried with two other planes.

As a result of these tests, plans are being made to carry as many as six planes attached to the dirigible. Lieutenant Gordon believes the tests also demonstrate that it will be a simple matter to fuel planes from the Los Angeles, as well as transport them from place to place when occasion requires.

**Tilden Again Wins
Newport Net Cup**
NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, third ranking American tennis star, in the final match of the thirteenth Newport Casino invitation tennis tournament here today.

The scores were 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.
The victory gave Tilden permanent possession of the Cushman Trophy as a result of previous wins in 1926 and 1927.

ZEPPELIN PAST
HALFWAY MARK
ACROSS PACIFIC

Roars Way Steadily to Los
Angeles—In Frequent
Touch With America

NAVY SENDS ADVICE
ABOUT THE WEATHER

Follows Old Route of Wind-
jammers—May Land Ahead
of Schedule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The eyes of America are turned skyward today.

Far out over the Pacific the Graf Zeppelin is blazing a new trail toward Los Angeles on the next-to-last lap of her world flight.

Converging on Cleveland are three air derbies, the women racers from Santa Monica, the first section of men filers which took off from Portland, Ore., Aug. 23 and the second section of men derbyists flying from Miami Beach, Fla.

Somewhere on the air road to Los Angeles from Roosevelt Field, N. Y., Capt. Roscoe Turner attempts to set a new record for a one day East-West transcontinental flight.

On the Severn River off Annapolis, Md., Lieut. Al Williams tunes up his little flying engine the Mercury racer in which he hopes to win the world's speed laurels in the Schneider Cup tests in England in September.

Over Chicago drones one of the ever-present endurance planes, the "Chicago-Wheel," striving to break the world record of the St. Louis Roblin.

And at Cleveland, for the aerial derbyists and the Aeronautical Exposition, filers from all over the country bring the latest types of planes and fighters and fast army pursuit ships for display and tests.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Passing the halfway mark of its journey, the Graf Zeppelin bound for Los Angeles and completion of the third lap of its round-the-world flight was in frequent touch with radio stations in the Pacific coast, on Aug. 24.

A radio message sent from the ship and intercepted here gave its position at 12 G. M. T. (7 a. m. eastern standard time). Aug. 24, as 43.50 degrees north latitude 174.10 degrees east longitude.

The report indicated the air liner was about 1800 miles out of Tokyo and was traveling much faster than during the two previous laps. The big airship also was still veering northward and was directly over the old sailing route from San Francisco to Yokohama—the path followed by the windjammers. This is somewhat south of the great-circle.

A speaking breeze from the south-west came to the aid of the Zeppelin and is driving the air liner at high speed toward the American coast.

From the grist of wireless messages, the position reports indicated that the dirigible was making far in excess of 80 miles an hour. The position report from the dirigible at that time showed she had progressed almost 100 miles an hour.

Weather reports sent to Dr. Hugo Eckener, commanding officer of the dirigible, by the military authorities of the United States naval radio disclosed that Dr. Eckener apparently was taking advantage of the low pressure area in mid-Pacific in setting his course from Tokyo to Los Angeles.

The weather message gave the situation at 5 p. m., Aug. 23, Pacific standard time, equivalent to 8 p. m., eastern standard time, and 10 a. m. tomorrow, Tokyo time. It said:

"The pressure is falling rapidly over the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea, and the disturbance noted in previous bulletins is evidently moving steadily north-northeastward over middle and upper latitudes west of the one hundred and eightieth meridian, its trough probably lying along or near the one hundred and seventieth meridian east longitude."

(The 10 a. m. Tokyo time position of the Zeppelin was in the "middle" latitude east of the meridian, east longitude.)

"The ridge of the high-pressure system extends from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, south-southwestward to the twenty-fifth parallel, with highest pressure probably above 30.40 inches in latitude 43 degrees north and longitude 162 degrees west."

(This would be about 300 miles south of the great-circle route between Yokohama and San Francisco.)

"A V-shaped depression overlies the Gulf of Alaska, centered in a latitude 54 degrees north and longitude 140 degrees west, and moving slowly eastward. The trough of this latter storm extends southward to the fortieth parallel."

"California to Clear Air
for Zeppelin's Approach
LOS ANGELES (AP)—When the Graf Zeppelin approaches Los Angeles early next week at the end of its trans-Pacific journey, a path through southern California's airplane-infested sky will be cleared for it by a special naval flight patrol.

**SMALL LOT FREIGHT
SERVICES APPROVED**
WASHINGTON (AP)—Use of container service by railroads to ship less than carload freight was held desirable and in the public interest in a report to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Harry C. Ames, one of its examiners.

DEMOCRATS LAY PLANS TO BLOCK NEW TARIFF BILL

Decide in Senate Caucus to Join Republican Progressives in Opposition

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders have signified to Progressive Republicans their willingness to join with them in a determined opposition to the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. Following a strong attack on the bill by William E. Borah (R), Senator from Idaho, and leader of the Republican opposition to the measure, the Democrats of the Senate held a caucus and after several hours of confidential discussion came forth with a plan to join the Progressive Republicans in their opposition to the bill.

Wholly Undesirable

Furness Simmons (D), Senator from North Carolina, ranking minority member of the Senate Finance Committee, challenged the bill as wholly undesirable. He was particularly unfriendly to the proposed changes in the administrative features of the tariff law, characterizing them as "vicious."

Even more significant than Mr. Simmons' remarks were those of Danahy U. Fletcher (D), Senator from Florida, who was widely reported in Republican quarters to look with friendliness upon the tariff bill, due to the large industrial and commercial interests in his State.

Fluids Certain States Favored

"Anyone who reads the bill can see that New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Utah, and California, for example, have received the duties they desired. These are important states, but if protection is sound, it ought to be general. It ought not to be limited to particular interests and industries, but to political manipulation."

The import of Mr. Fletcher's remarks is that unless he is given what he asks for Florida, he will vote against the bill. His opposition is entirely different from that of the Progressive group, who assail the measure as extortionate and economically unsound.

An organization to study the bill to prepare a series of amendments to be offered on the Senate floor was set up by the Democrats in a caucus. It was also agreed to discuss the possibility of a working arrangement with the Progressive Republicans.

REICH OPPOSES ENLARGING FIRST OF DEBT SCALE

(Continued from Page 1)

day. The chief delegates are remaining over the week-end and there is time for an agreement on the main issues before the conference leaves The Hague, for France, Italy, Belgium and Japan are debating what further they can do to guarantee increased payments for Britain.

Germany has refused to increase the first annuities under the Young plan, which are on a lower scale than the average payments, although it is prepared to consider relinquishing surpluses from the overlapping of the Dawes and Young plans. After all possible juggling with the figures, it seems clear that not more than 10 per cent of the British claim to an increased £2,400,000 has been conceded. This marks an advance on the first offer by the other creditor powers, but as it is not certain what the Dawes surpluses will yield and, according to the British view they are based on too high a rate of interest, it is important that a guarantee should be given by the four powers regarding the exact sum forthcoming.

British Persist in Demands

Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, say the British, who contend that so long as the other creditor powers refuse to touch their eggs—that is to say make a contribution from the annuities which they are to receive—the account cannot be squared.

There remains the claim for £26,000,000 on unconditional annuities, which can only be met by increasing the British share of these annuities at the expense of the other powers. No actual money is required for this transaction, but the French persist in holding out for the fourth-fifths allocation to them of the conditional annuities, because these alone can be mobilized.

The four powers finally have hit on a new plan. They are trying to persuade the Germans to increase their payments of unconditional annuities until the Dawes loan service is paid off, which it is calculated would yield 40,000,000 gold marks (about \$9,520,000) during this time, Germany to obtain compensation by receiving a reduction later, so that her average payment would be unaltered.

While negotiations for a settlement of the financial issues continued, Mr. Snowden intimated to the delegates of other creditor powers that they should be as quick as possible in explaining any further offer they may have to make, for he is eager to return home early next week.

British Restate Demands; Queen Shows Diplomacy in Seating Dinner Guests

THE HAGUE (P)—The British position on the Young reparations plan was placed before Henri Jaspar, Belgian Prime Minister, in a long letter from Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose uncompromising demand for a greater share of the German payments has brought the conference of the governments here to the verge of breakdown.

Mr. Snowden's letter to M. Jaspar made clear that Great Britain had no

desire to have her demands satisfied by a further sacrifice on the part of Germany.

The first objective of his letter was an announcement that the four other allied creditor powers were preparing to confirm in writing their verbal offer, which Mr. Snowden refused.

Evacuation Discussed

Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister; Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister; Paul Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, and Dr. K. Joseph Wirth of Germany met to discuss evacuation of the Rhineland. M. Briand and Mr. Snowden, both of whom have been seeking an agreement in the reparations controversy had lunch together.

Queen Shows Tact

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has shown how to alter the laws of etiquette to suit a diplomatic situation. Delegates to the Reparations Conference wondered how she would seat them at a dinner to which all were invited. There were three Prime Ministers and many lesser cabinet officers among them, all commanding precedence over Mr. Snowden.

Mr. Snowden, if given his place according to the diplomatic protocol, to which the Netherlands adheres more strictly than most any other nation, would have been seated at the table in an inconspicuous place. Queen Wilhelmina solved the problem of seating by dividing the guests among 10 tables, so that the most meticulous critic could not have determined the precedence accorded each guest.

Women attending Dutch court functions always have worn trains, but most of the wives of the reparations conference delegates had no such gowns with them. Queen Wilhelmina is known to think trains might be dispensed with, to the great relief to the ankles of the wearers. The line was drawn strictly against knee length skirts.

The Royal Palace was resplendent for the occasion, with the Little King's rich flower resources drawn upon to decorate the salons and dining hall.

STATESMANSHIP BANKRUPT IF DEBT SESSION FAILS. British Paper Comments

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Statesmanship in Europe must be bankrupt if the question of a comparatively small sum delays matters of great international moment, such as evacuation of the Rhineland, progress in disarmament and economic collaboration," says the Economist, commenting on the impasse at The Hague.

"These things are vital not merely politically but financially. If the movement toward understanding is delayed and the forces of suspicion and resentment are fed, we shall all be much poorer, no matter who scores most at The Hague."

"The argument of comparative unimportance of the money involved has been thrown up against Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the continental press, which accuses him of making a great deal of trouble over a bagatelle. The case would be conclusive against him but for the fact that he has been contending for a sound principle of equality of sacrifice. The fact that the sums are small should make it possible for some concession to be made by Italy, who receives undoubted benefit under the Young plan, with a margin over her outgoings. It is equally forcible as against France. . . . We refuse to believe that, with the will to agree, the statesmen of Europe cannot find a solution."

"To permit the Dawes plan to remain in force," continues the Economist, "would be a severe blow to Germany's credit. If this was to be feared six months or a year ago, it is doubly to be avoided now, when America has almost ceased lending to Europe and is attracting capital from all the world into Wall Street."

"No headway has been made in a hundred and one other matters. Thus, new machinery which is to take the place of an agent-general and staff has to be worked out, while there are many points over which there may be keen discussion in connection with the proposed bank for international settlements."

The Economist declares "it is true that Italy has lost all prospect of reparations from fractions of the old Austrian Empire."

"But the Young plan gives her a definite margin over her outgoings," the paper adds. "And it is from this margin that Mr. Snowden thinks there should be a contribution toward our American arrears."

LONDON—The Weekly Review, while still firmly upholding the demands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, at the reparations conference, are beginning to sound a note of anxiety as to the possible break-up of The Hague meeting.

The Spectator said that the perils of failure at The Hague were so many and so obvious that it could not believe the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. Snowden were blind to them. It urged the Chancellor to rest content with having established his principles, arguing that mere gain of money would be as nothing compared to the confidence that would be lost by collapse of the conference.

The Liberal Nation said that failure at The Hague, over a mere matter of money, would be regretted since it would mean the abandonment of the Young plan, postponement of French evacuation of the Rhineland and a serious check to disarmament.

Premier Flies to London

ELGIN, Scotland (P)—Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, left here by airplane at 9:20 a. m. Aug. 24 for London. Unexplained important business was the cause of the trip.

LONDON (P)—Possibility was advanced in some circles here that Mr. MacDonald, after arriving in London, would make a hurried airplane dash to The Hague to confer with Mr. Snowden and Arthur Henderson regarding the situation at the reparations conference.

NEW YORK PUTS SCHOOL BUDGET UP \$6,288,421

Totals \$136,810,790 for 1930 Most of Increase Being for Teachers' Salaries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A budget of \$136,810,790 for the maintenance of the city's public schools during 1930 has just been adopted by the Board of Education. This exceeds by \$6,288,421 the total for 1929. Most of the increase will go for teachers' salaries.

The estimates for expansion of the school system, during 1930, for which a budget of \$25,000,000 has already been authorized by the board for new sites, additions to present buildings and construction of new buildings, is not included in the maintenance budget. Nor is the estimate of \$26,807,752 for debt service for the schools and other items in this total. Together with these, the proportions reach \$208,000,000.

New York City will pay \$94,976,000 of the maintenance cost just authorized and the State and Federal Government \$41,833,000. Of the increase over the 1929 budget more than \$5,500,000 represents an allotment for day elementary and day high school teachers' salaries, with \$85,000 for teachers in the compulsory continuation schools and \$80,000 for those in the evening high schools. New elementary schools to be opened during the coming year provide 240 new teaching positions. Other increases include \$305,000 for custodial service, in 40 new school buildings and \$85,000 for educational supplies and equipment.

Among the chief expenditures for 1930 will be \$877,051 for day vocational and trade schools, funds for the organization of a new vocational school for girls in Brooklyn, \$2,069,569 for compulsory continuation schools, \$52,256 for day classes in English and citizenship, and \$2,216,372 for various evening schools.

HOOVER HALTS NEWS PRESSURE ON ARMS PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

absolutely no difficulty in speedily reaching a satisfactory accord. But because British interests in the Mediterranean route are vital to her, the situation raised by the naval race between France and Italy is of great importance, and must be taken into primary consideration in any agreement between England and any other country.

Cannot Jeopardize Agreement

President Hoover and Premier MacDonald are eager to have France and Italy participate in a naval conference and join with their countries in a pact. But they will not jeopardize the possibility of reaching an accord between themselves and Japan by drawing France and Italy into a conference if both remain adamant in their attitude toward each other.

Instead, the United States, England and Japan will undertake to formulate a plan whereby they can agree among themselves, after making full allowance for the Franco-Italian situation. This would give Great Britain the assurance she deems necessary with regard to her interests in the Mediterranean.

A program along such lines will necessarily mean that the level of curtailment will be somewhat higher than could be expected if France and Italy could be brought into a five-power arrangement.

A factor entirely aside from strictly naval affairs and yet one that is unquestionably increasing the difficulties of the negotiations is the constant stream of inaccurate and conjectural press stories emanating from Washington. These stories are not hostile, nor are they wholly untrue. Their inaccuracy derives from the fact that they induce false impressions of the situation.

Conference Date Undecided

This is particularly so with regard to the progress that is being made. Headway is undoubtedly being achieved, but a conference is not in sight. This does not mean that a conference is not contemplated. It is; but neither the date nor the place for such a meeting has been determined upon, and will not be fixed until President Hoover and Premier MacDonald are assured that a naval assembly will result in a pact.

Yet correspondents of some of the leading papers repeatedly send out dispatches that a conference is about to be called, that it will take place on such and such a date, and in such and such a city.

The heads of the various governments have far better chances of arriving at a basis for an armistice program in confidential negotiations than by rushing into print with their proposals.

That is why the press in Washington was advised by the Government.

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UTAH BARRIERS LIFTED BY HELP OF GOOD ROADS

Basin Without Rail Line Markets Products by Motor Transport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT DUCHESNE, Utah—Unsalubrious conditions in American agriculture will soon be a thing of the past, dispelled by the changing habits, broader education and greater efficiency of the modern farmer.

This is the message brought by R. W. Dunlap, First Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the seventh annual Utah Basin Industrial Conference, recently concluded here.

More than 15,000 residents of this once remote district gathered at the conference to hear discussions of national and local farm problems. The Utah Basin was long deprived of favorable markets by natural barriers and lack of transportation, but speakers here declared that it is rapidly approaching an era of prosperity.

Wealth Without Outlet

Without rail facilities or commercial intercourse with the rest of the State, the Utah Basin was some years ago considered one of the poorest districts of Utah, despite its rich agricultural areas and broad farms. Through the enterprise of its people it became a small empire within itself, producing virtually everything it needed through an extensive program of self-dependence.

Hopeful messages were brought to the conference by speakers from distant parts of the Nation. Modern progress, they said, is bringing this section rapid fulfillment of its hope for contact with the outside world, though without the advent of a railroad.

Good roads and swift motor transportation of both passengers and freight are rapidly removing isolation. Education and the advancement of natural science are bringing in a new day for the American farmer and his family, whether they live on a railroad or far from one.

Federal Aid Outlined

Mr. Dunlap said the Federal Government was trying to improve agriculture in many ways, citing research plant, quarantine, adjustment of taxes and other measures as evidences of the Government's desire to preserve the American market for the American farmer.

Ephraim Bergeson, president of the Utah Farm Bureau, urged farmers to

Paris Surprised at Hint of Tripartite Conference

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The hint thrown out at Washington that in the event of France and Italy being unprepared to share in the forthcoming naval conference it would be agreeable to the United States to make it tripartite has occasioned surprise here.

The first reaction is an affirmation of French hope of taking part, and the second is a suggestion that France and Italy should consult as to their common attitude since naval disarmament is primarily for them a question of arriving at mutual accord.

Argentine Farmers Ask Marketing Aid

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A representative committee of the National Agricultural Association has prepared a communication to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, urging prompt sanction of laws for protection and improvement of national-agricultural marketing.

The note, which will be signed by President Jorge Trewes of the association, points out that prompt action will be necessary for passage of laws to eliminate possibility of futures gamblers obtaining control of crops.

Measures now pending in the Chamber of Deputies would furnish the necessary protection and relief for the farmers, according to the note. One of the laws provides for construction of a system of grain elevators to furnish adequate wheat storage facilities; another would sanction setting up of a National Agrarian Bank for farm aid.

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NEW LINE LINKS CALIFORNIA TO TWO REPUBLICS

Pickwick Planes Run to Mexico City and Guatemala City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—With representatives from Mexico, Guatemala and California present, the first plane of a scheduled service over three republics left the Grand Central Air Terminal, Glendale, recently, formally inaugurating the first passenger and mail flight of the Pickwick-Latin-American Airways to Mexico City and Guatemala City. Pickwick Airways, Inc. recently completed a \$3,000,000 deal acquiring all properties and contracts of the Latin-American Air Transport Company of Mexico City.

According to Thomas E. Morgan, vice-president and general manager of Pickwick Airways, a regular schedule of passenger planes will be maintained for Mexico City with Guatemala City connections, leaving Los Angeles Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and arriving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Overnight stops will be made at Nogales, Ariz., and Mazatlan, Mex.

The initial step in the opening of the company's tri-weekly service between Los Angeles and Guatemala, via Mexico City, was taken when the first north-bound Pickwick plane hopped off from Mexico City with mail and express for Los Angeles, another plane, similarly laden, leaving Nogales at the same time for Mexico City.

Shortly afterward the first south-bound plane of the company's, picking up nine ships left Los Angeles, picking up its initial cargo of mail at Tia Juana and proceeding to Nogales, via Mexico, where another plane of the fleet was waiting to carry the consignment to Mazatlan and Mexico City.

LONDON (P)—The admiralty has announced the British warships Barnham and Sussex were sailing from Malta to Palestine at the request of the High Commissioner there.

REBUILDING OF SHIP EXCEEDS FIRST COST

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT PHILADELPHIA—More money was spent on reconditioning the

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ENGINEERS OFF TO NICARAGUA TO STUDY CANAL

American Army Men to Chart Best Route for Proposed Atlantic-Pacific Link

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—Exactly four centuries after the Spaniard, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, first formulated a project for an artificial waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a small party of United States engineers has embarked upon an investigation and survey of the most practical route for an inter-oceanic canal across the Republic of Nicaragua.

Friendly Contacts First
In the earliest stages, the mission of the United States engineers is to establish friendly contacts with Nicaraguan officials, but it is expected that field investigations will be well under way by November.

The Nicaraguan canal project has been a subject of interest to the United States since the late nineteenth century, and the present investigation will have a mass of scientific and historical data available.

Major engineering problems to be studied by United States engineers are:

1. To determine the potential harbor facilities necessary for modern ocean steamers at Brito and San Juan de los Rios.

2. To study the number and arrangement of locks necessary for a rise of 110 feet between the Pacific Ocean and Lake Managua.

3. To locate a channel across the lake.

Feasibility of Dam
4. To decide the feasibility of a large dam on the San Juan River between Machuca and Ochoa, which would back up water to the level of Lake Managua, making this part of the river practically an arm of the lake, or, if this is found inexpedient, to determine what locks will be necessary.

5. To determine the route, and number and position of locks, between the projected dam site and the Caribbean Sea.

6. To ascertain how to build the canal with a clear channel into the sea. Heavy breakwater construction may be necessary to prevent filling from sand moved by littoral currents. The investigators must also consider the route for the railway necessary to canal construction; study the possibilities of future damage to the canal from volcanoes or earthquakes, and plan the sanitary defense of the canal workers.

Industry Preparing New Business Code

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is working with 18 industries to help them define business practices, to help bring the industries together and into agreement to eliminate unethical practices and, where necessary, to give them help through a trade practice conference under the Federal Trade Commission.

This was reported by Hugh P. Baker, manager of the trade association department of the Chamber, in addressing the Electric Association here.

Important evidence to indicate that trade associations will endure in American business is the atti-

tude taken toward them by bankers who are "apparently deciding the credit to be extended in financing business activities more and more by a man's ability to meet with his competitors in a trade association," Mr. Baker declared.

Another indication of the permanency of these "organizations of business men in and serving an industry or trade for mutually helpful service and for better business," is that most important industries in the United States now have trade associations, Mr. Baker reported. These groups should be able to guide the new national development of mergers and business combinations in such a way that criticism of the public or further restrictive legislation may be avoided, he said.

Belgians Speed Work on Congo Railroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The railway between Port Francique and Bukama is making rapid strides toward completion. Stations, quarters for Europeans, and camps for native workers are under construction, and at Port Francique a modern hotel is being built.

The port itself, situated at the railroad, is now complete, and its capacity considerably exceeds present needs.

The extension of the line from Port Francique to Leopoldville is under consideration.

RUSSIANS IN CANADA REITERATE LOYALTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—While the destruction of Doukhobor schools, apparently by Russian colonists, has been widely interpreted as a revolt against Canadian education and customs generally, these acts of violence have been perpetrated by a small minority among these people, according to Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, British Columbia.

Mr. Hinchliffe says most of the colonists deplore such crimes and are willing to allow their children to be educated by Canadian teachers. The burned schools will be rebuilt at the expense of the colonists and special precautions will be taken to guard them in the future.

SHINGLE MILLS CLOSE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—While American shingle interests are demanding a tariff which will halt the influx of Canadian shingles, British Columbia mills, representing Canada's greatest shingle industry, have closed indefinitely for lack of business. This step was taken by virtually all mills in an agreement designed to strengthen the market, which has been most unsatisfactory.

When it is possible to commence operations again these mills plan to work on a part-time basis. Some 10,000 men, half of them Orientals, have been thrown out of work by the closing of the mills in all parts of this Province.

MERGERS TO OPEN LEAD-ZINC CLAIMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Opening up of the lead-zinc claims on Great Slave Lake is foreseen in the recent consolidation of three large companies interested in the development of the deposits under the name of Northern Lead and Zinc Company.

The managing director is Dr. Mackintosh Bell.

Some 4000 acres of lead-zinc claims will be under the control of the new consolidation. These deposits are reputed to be of immense size and value. They are located 30 miles southwest of Fort Resolution.

Another experiment is pending. A Henderson liner, trading to Burma, is to be equipped with a system patented by Yarrow & Co., builders of torpedo boat destroyers and shallow draft vessels, and designers of the Yarrow water-tube boilers. For some time the Henderson of the New Zealand Shipping Company has been running between this country and New Zealand with half her boilers burning powdered coal.

Thus it will be seen that quite a large number of experiments is being carried on to bring coal back to the position it formerly occupied in the mercantile marine.

QUOTA KEEPS MANY CANADIANS AT HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—That the movement of people from Canada to the United States would be greater than it is but for the restrictive quota system is indicated by the fact that there are several thousand people here of various nationalities waiting to be called. They are being admitted to the United States on an average of 240 monthly.

In eastern Canada, it is officially stated, about half of those who put themselves on the quota two or three years ago have now decided to remain in Canada.

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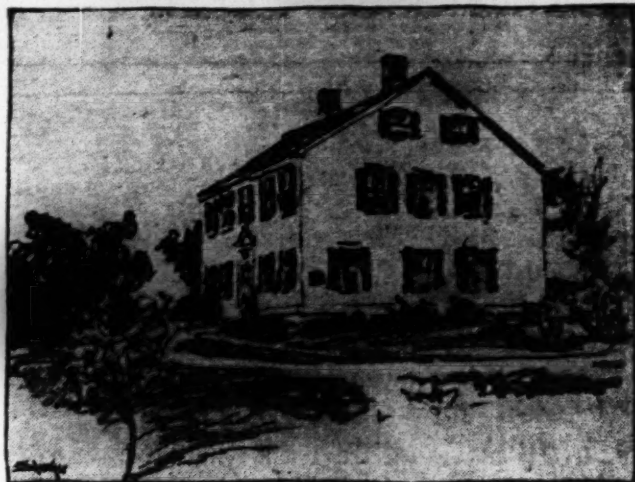
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General Greene Liked Room



Nathaniel Greene House in Coventry, R. I., is Excellent Sample of More Pretentious Houses of the Late Colonial Period in the United States.

Quaker General Proved His Mettle but Was Excommunicated by Friends

Every week day during July and August, *The Christian Science Monitor* publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

In 1770 Nathaniel Greene was chosen a member of the General Assembly for Coventry in Rhode Island. During the Revolution he lived variously at Newport and in Coventry, and his house in Coventry, though it is of considerable size, reflects the simplicity of his Quaker background. His father was a Quaker minister.

It was in 1742 that Nathaniel Greene was born, at Patuxent, in Warwick County, R. I. His father, who was a leading preacher among the Quakers, also owned an anchor forge and a grist mill, and it is supposed that the family was one of considerable substance in its time.

The boy Nathaniel was brought up strictly according to Quaker tenets and trained from early childhood to work on the farm and at the forge. He was not satisfied to remain simply a tiller of the soil or a hand at the forge, and he achieved more than the ordinary familiarity with ancient

and English history, geometry, law and moral and political science.

He was one of the first to engage in the military exercises which prepared the way to stalwart resistance of those forces which threatened freedom in the young country but he was excommunicated by the Quakers for his beliefs. In 1774 he joined the British guards as a private. He married Catherine Littlefield of Block Island and in 1775 the General Assembly appointed him a brigadier general of the Rhode Island detachment in the army gathering before Boston. He joined his command in Roxbury on June 17 and remained on active service with the army until 1783. His service took him south, through successive engagements at Trenton, Brandywine and others. After the war, when Congress had presented him with a medal for his services in the battle of Eutaw Springs, and North and South Carolina and Georgia had made him valuable grants of land, he removed his home to Mulberry Grove, an estate on the Savannah River where he spent the rest of his days.

The house in Coventry therefore is chiefly interesting for its association with his early years and the first period of his service with the forces of his country.

Lady Moir, an 'Engineer by Marriage,' Describes Building of Famous Tunnels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The president of the Women Engineers' Conference, held at Bedford College, is an "engineer by marriage," for thus does Lady Moir describe herself. She is the wife of Sir Ernest Moir, a well-known civil engineer, and for 40 years has accompanied him all over the world and taken an active interest in all the big undertakings in which he has engaged.

This co-operation began on her marriage, with the building of the Hudson Bridge, and has included the Hudson tunnel, New York; the Blackwell tunnel, the first driven under the Thames; the East River tunnels for the Pennsylvania Railroad; Dover Harbor; George the Fifth Dock; and now the breakwater in connection with Valparaiso Harbor.

Lady Moir has been with her husband in a houseboat 750 miles away from civilization in connection with the building of a railway in the Honan Province of China.

She Descends Ladders
"I frequently went down to the caissons with my husband when he was building the Southern Cantilever of the North Bridge, rung by rung until we reached the working floor. The sea and liquid mud were kept out entirely by air continuously pumped from above.

"In designing the shield for building Blackwell tunnel many safety devices were introduced by my husband. I was assured that if the river got in, the men would be head and shoulders above water," Lady Moir continued. "Within six months a telephone message came in the middle of the night to say that the river had broken into the tunnel.

"When my husband got to the bulkhead he found the men all out. He asked for a volunteer, preferably unmarried. 'You are married yourself, sir,' said a voice, and the foreman stepped forward. He chose to go with him one of his foremen in the North Bridge days, and when the door of the air chamber opened both went forward and stopped the steel protection shutters with

killow and oakum. These special diaphragms and safety devices are shown as a permanent record on bronze plates at each end of the Blackwell tunnel.

Makes Long Trips
"I was the first woman to walk from Kent into Middlesex, and to take out the last plate in the side of the caisson on the Middlesex side of the river that prevented the passage from Blackwell Point into Poplar," she said. "I then had to scramble up a ladder some 70 suspended feet, and come out of the air lock on the Poplar side.

"We had to cross to New York three times each year and sometimes four while the East River tunnels for the Pennsylvania Railroad were under construction for Dover Harbor was being built at the same time. The greater part of the East River tunnels were constructed under quicksand, overlying rock."

Lady Moir recalled that at Dover, the South Breakwater had just been

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completed when a large liner ran into the head of the pier and moved a block weighing 9000 tons, twisting it round on its axis.

"An interesting contract now under construction is the breakwater in connection with Valparaiso harbor, she continued. "While Dover harbor is founded 42 feet below water, Valparaiso has its base 137 feet below the surface. It is founded on sand dumped on the sea bottom, and is spread out for a quarter of a mile, whereas the visible part of the breakwater is only 15 yards wide. This is the largest breakwater in the world."

Bootlegger Pardons Halted in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Pardons for convicted bootleggers, not uncommon in the past, will be allowed in British Columbia in future only in the most extraordinary cases, according to a policy laid down by R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General.

He said that applications for clemency were pouring in upon him from all parts of the province and declared that almost all of them would be refused.

"Many persons convicted under the Government Liquor Act feel that they have dependents, or relatives who would be disgraced by their punishment," said Mr. Pooley. "They should think of these things before they break the law, not afterward."

TRIBE SAYS RAILWAY DRIVES AWAY FOXES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Indians in the region of York Factory, on Hudson Bay, have protested against the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, which now is almost complete, declaring it will affect their fur catch. The protest was made to the Government agent who paid the Indians the annual treaty money. They wanted the rails, now laid almost to Fort Churchill, torn up because the operation of the road would drive away the white foxes, they said.

The Indians were assured that while it was not likely their request will be granted, the Government will see to it that they would not suffer from hunger or other necessities if their hunting is affected.

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS ATTRACTED TO CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Increase in the immigration of German people to Canada is a likelihood of the near future, said the Rev. Manfred Griesbach of Stuttgart, an official of the German Foreign Institute, who is now touring Canada.

Last year, he said, German immigration to Canada exceeded that to Brazil and Argentina by 7000. The reduction of the United States quota of German immigrants from 52,000 to 26,000 will divert a great many of the German immigrants to Canada, he added.

SOVIETS PENETRATE FAR NORTH

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet ice-breaker Sedov, whose crew recently hoisted the Soviet flag over Franz Josef Land, is claimed to have established a record for free arctic navigation by reaching latitude 82.14. The Duke of the Abruzzi was said to have set the previous record in 1889 when he reached 82.04.

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WEST A TRIBUTE TO RECLAMATION, SAYS BALDRIDGE

Idaho Governor Discusses Misconceptions About Arid Lands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOISE, Ida.—"There is a growing sentiment in the West that the established policies of the Federal Department of Reclamation are being jeopardized by persistent and unfair propaganda emanating, apparently, from the Department of Agriculture," Gov. H. C. Baldrige said in discussing the purposes of the conference of Western Governors to be held in Salt Lake City Aug. 26 and 27.

Reclamation of arid lands is not regarded by those living in the West from the monetary standpoint, as so many additional acres capable of yielding products valued at so many dollars an acre. Reclamation means the transformation of arid, useless lands into fertile spots where men may establish homes, rear families, build schools and churches, thus increasing the number of the Nation's prosperous agricultural communities and cities, he indicated.

It is from this viewpoint that a careful study of reclamation will be presented at the coming conference of the Pacific states.

Reclamation and Crops

In speaking of this question Mr. Baldrige said: "I have no doubt that to uninformed persons the amazing productivity of some of the reclaimed areas of the West may seem to have a bearing on the farm problem of the Nation. As a matter of fact, the total crop production of all the federal reclamation projects of the West constitute less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total crop production of the United States."

Mr. Baldrige takes the position that the crops produced on federal reclamation projects, with the exception of potatoes, fruit, beans and alfalfa seed, are negligible factors in the nation-wide operation of the law of supply and demand.

"On the other hand," he said, "the growth of the Pacific states during the past 25 years has been due to the reclamation of arid lands. There is still a great deal to be done in establishing supplemental storage reservoirs in order to insure a constant and adequate supply of water for some of the established districts. Such reservoirs, although financed and built under Federal supervision, will be paid for by the districts benefited."

New Development

"Reclamation is a relatively new development in America," Mr. Baldrige continued. "Naturally some mistakes have been made and financial losses have been suffered. However, the majority of the reclamation projects, both private and public, have been pre-eminently successful. The industrial stability of many of the western states depends upon the success of these projects. Any change in the reclamation policies of the Federal Government would be a grave and unjustified injury to the West."

"I believe that no new projects should be inaugurated at the present

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time. Nevertheless, if the present increase in population continues, it will be but a comparatively few years until the farm production of the United States will be insufficient for the needs of our Nation. When that time comes, we must be prepared to reclaim the remaining undeveloped areas of the West."

There are other matters aside from reclamation in which the governors of the Pacific states are more than ordinarily interested at the present time. The immediate reason for calling the conference of Pacific governors was the question raised by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, in respect to the remaining public domain.

In an address delivered in Boise, Dr. Wilbur suggested the Pacific states should consider, as a matter of public policy, whether or not the surface rights to the remaining domain should be ceded to the states in which the land lies. It is reported that eight of the eleven governors expect to attend the conference, and it is possible that all but one or two will be in Salt Lake City at that time.

WINNIPEG TO EXTEND CENTRAL HEAT SYSTEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Winnipeg's central heating system, operated by the city as an auxiliary of the publicly owned hydroelectric system, is to be extended at a cost approaching \$2,000,000.

The popularity of central heating, as inaugurated by the municipal government, is illustrated by the fact that there are now two other companies operating in Winnipeg, both private enterprises. One is serving the residential district of Fort Rouge, and the other will start soon to provide heat in the western section of the city and in the suburb of St. James.

MINISTER TO NORWAY APPOINTED BY BRITAIN

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Foreign Office has announced the appointment of Charles J. F. R. Wingfield to be Minister to Norway, succeeding Sir Francis Lambie, who goes to Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Wingfield has been in the diplomatic service since 1901, having served in many European capitals, Tokyo and Bangkok, Siam, whence he goes to Oslo.

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PHILADELPHIA'S SINGLE HOUSES HOLD HIGH RANK

Apartment Trend Found in Other Cities Avoided by Low-Cost Dwellings

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—While many other large American cities are turning to apartments to house their dwellers, Philadelphia is still a city of individual homes, according to a report by the Philadelphia Housing Association. Many apartments are being built but they are few in comparison to the great number of single and double houses that have gone up in the last few years.

Since 1924, the report states, the dwelling construction program within the city shows 57,202 housing structures of which only 490 were apartments and 413 two-family houses. The number of family accommodations provided for was 70,141 of which 13,016 were in multiple buildings or 18.5 per cent of the total.

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

"The Snow-Flake Quilt"

ALL DAY we had been traveling through the Pennsylvania mountains, and toward evening, on approaching a little village, we came upon a beautiful scene—an old farmhouse beside a river, a tiny orchard, red with fruit, and seven bright-hued quilts. The latter hung in a gay festoon, and swayed gently in the autumn breeze.

We had come to a stop to enjoy the view, when a woman came along the garden path. She nodded in friendly fashion, and we explained frankly that we were admiring her display.

"Come in and have a closer look," she said cordially. "There is good work on some of them. This one is not so fine," she went on when we accepted her invitation. "It was made at a time in my grandmother's time and work done at such gatherings was not always of the best. But everyone had a grand outing and they made up in volume what they lacked in workmanship," and she laughed heartily. "How lovely that one is," and I indicated a square of rich colors that glowed in the sunlight like a stained glass window. It was composed entirely of pieces of silk, satin and velvet, all in varying sizes and shapes, but fitted together with marvelous exactness.

Clothes of Her Ancestors

"Oh," she replied, "That was made from scraps of all the best clothes in the family. This brocade was part of a great-uncle's waistcoat (imagine a man with such a fancy affair), and this was left from a gown that was worn at an inaugural ball. After the Revolution the colonists had to scrimp, but before that they were extravagant in their attire—the men as well as the women—even if the ministers did preach against it."

"The city shops may have more stuff to choose from nowadays, but none more gorgeous than were imported for the wealthy settlers, a century and more ago—I had another spread that you would have liked—made from bits of wooden garments, and one of the patches came from a uniform, that crossed the Delaware with Washington. This quilt had a hidden pocket for valuables."

"You surely did not sell that one?" I cried protestingly.

"No, my son has it." Then with interest, "Would it sell?"

"Would it? Good quilts bring splendid prices."

She asked me to say what might

be given for one, so I named a conservative figure, not wishing to raise undue expectations. But at the sum mentioned she was completely astonished.

"They would pay so much for these old things? Then I'm going to sell some as soon as I get to town."

"Some?" I echoed in surprise. "Then you have still more?"

"Yes, a dozen of them. That was how the women used to occupy their time; they even quilted petticoats and window hangings."

"Yes, I suppose it was often their only artistic outlet. Didn't they sometimes make a hobby of collecting quilt patterns?"

But her thoughts seemed to be on something else as she said:

"The money will come in handy for furnishing our flat. Yes," in answer to our interested looks, "I'm going to the city. You see, my daughter was eager to forge ahead, and I felt that it wouldn't be fair to hinder her seeing. I had always hankered to do the same myself. I reckoned, too, that Elmira would keep her head and her feet. And she did. She got work in town and went to night school as well, and now what do you suppose that girl is earning? Thirty-five dollars a week!"

"I'm Going to Get a Job Too"

"She wants me to live with her, now that my boys are married so I'm going to keep house for her, but that's not all I'm going to do. I'm going to get a job too," she said this definitely, almost as though Elmira might hear and raise objections. "I could work part time in a shop. Or I could bake—or sew. I know I could do something. I'm only 61 and ought to have many a hustling year ahead of me."

"I have heard that there is a revival of interest in quilting just now," I put in. "and good workers are scarce. They are paid by the spoon—\$5 for each one used, in some localities—so what they earn depends on their own skill and speed."

"You don't say?" with sparkling eyes. "My but I am glad you stopped. I saw with both hands alike. And where do I sell my quilts?"

We were glad to be able to give her the name of a first class dealer in the city to which she was bound, but one of the quilts was sold on the spot. It was not the ancestral one, however. That had to be kept so that if Elmira got married there would be something to show her children that



This breakfast room setting in the rich yellow browns of old maple color makes a decidedly cheerful and harmonious arrangement. The dresser, with its pewter, and the serving table at the left are wall

pieces which are important features of the group. The two silhouettes are effective little touches, and the large hooked rug lends its strong tone of domesticity.

they were descended from people of quality." The one we chose was a lovely "snowflake" pattern, with blue skies in the background, frost crystals in the snow design, and massed snow drifts in the white border.

Later, as we drove away, she stood waving to us, outlined against a quaint "Jacob's Ladder," a valiant, inspiring figure, with forward-gazing eyes. All success to her. M. G. G.

Bridge, done in futuristic manner, follows the antinaturalistic tendencies of modern art. Another interesting design of Hald's is called "Fireworks," in which groups of figures gaze at a pyrotechnic display. This piece at present is loaned to the Art Institute in Chicago. Besides these and other museum pieces, there is inexpensive service glass, beautifully designed and executed.

This collection is the output of the Orrefors Glass Works. In 1916 Consul John Ekman of Gothenburg became owner of a small glass works, which, lost in the deep forests of Smaland, carried on an insignificant production of ink bottles and window glass. The new proprietor brought together the best workmen and artistic talent he could find, notably expert engravers from Czechoslovakia and the above mentioned designers. As a result, the Orrefors Glass Works today are recognized throughout the world of industrial art.

Revival of Pewter Making
The display of pewter also is important. There is no attempt here to imitate silver, either in finish or form. Modern Swedish artists clearly stress the natural differences between these two metals and appreciate the beauty and individual characteristics of each.

Pewter has behind it the old Swedish tradition which seemed lost during the last century, but is now renewed with marked success. Pewter of itself suggests quiet forms, unbroken lines and strong rhythms. It demands tender treatment of the surface in order to obtain a pale, soft and yet real gloss. The many pieces in this collection are lovely in their velvety gray finish.

An interesting note in some of the pewter pieces is the introduction of brass, sometimes found merely as a thin rim, as in one of the trays. The edge of another dish is bound with brass, which not only adds decorative value, but serves to protect the softer metal. This combination of brass and pewter, it may be recalled, is sometimes seen in antique Chinese pieces.

Other Decorative Objects
Besides glass and pewter there are also to be found in this shop furniture, pottery, rugs and hangings. The minute one enters the door one realizes that he is in no ordinary place. The wares are displayed with the greatest sense of refinement, dignity and artistic restraint. There is no overcrowding or vulgar show.

In November it was decided to open up permanent display rooms in Chicago, where the choicest products of Swedish manufacture could be offered for sale. The co-operation

A handsome collection of Swedish pewter and glass is displayed by the Swedish Arts and Crafts Company of Chicago. Many of the engraved articles need no further excuse for being than beauty and grace. To be appreciated fully they should be examined again and again. Many of them were designed by the artists Edward Hald and Simon Gate, one well known in Sweden as a landscape artist, the other as a portrait painter.

Gate's compositions of figures running, hunting, sleeping, dancing, engraved on the finest material, show an infinite variety of movement with a rhythm that animates every part of the surface.

Hald, on the other hand, works with a freer imagination that is more modern and more personal. A handsome plate, called "The Broken

Bringing Out-of-Doors Indoors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR PUEBLO

TO MAKE a room that would look fresh and springlike all the year round was the aim

Mrs. Betty Joel has so successfully achieved in her London flat. On the afternoon that the writer saw it the two big windows overlooking Hyde Park framed pictures of trees arrayed in the most delicate spring green. This green was repeated in a long, narrow cushion on the pale gray velvet covered divan. In another cushion a primrose might have suggested the choice of color, while a third recalled the scarlet anemone.

Save for these carefully selected color notes the room is a harmony of gray and scarlet, to which cream walls, painted with a special paint to give a rough stucco surface, and a floor of American oak, form the background.

The curtains are a silvery fabric that detract nothing from the lovely "out-of-doors." One big divan chair with a pale gray and beige patterned Rodier material has a cushion in much the same effect. The other divan chair is in a woven fabric in the two shades, with square mattress cushions covered with scarlet oilcloth. How nice and cool they are for summer and how easily kept clean, and how very smart they look withal! The scarlet comes in again in some rectangular morocco sprung ends on the gray divan, in the seat cover of a chair in black walnut with a square lattice back.

A "Jack Emery" Is—What!

Black walnut is also used for a low bookcase and a low square table. But a distinctly modernist piece of furniture, called, after the cabinet-maker who made the first model, a "Jack Emery," is lacquered in scarlet. It is built up of square sections and is both decorative and delightfully convenient for disposing in a picturesque fashion, of oddments such as a telephone, a workbasket, or a library book. Near by, between the two windows, a scarlet lacquered let-down table covers the radiator and is used when needed for meals.

Two out of the three doors, which often form a problem in converted flats, are in this case formed into an attractive feature by means of mirrors broken by a square lattice and set in single fluted architraves.

Mrs. Joel is the only English woman furniture designer with her own factory, in which she now employs 40 men. The furniture that is being turned out is typically British, and empire woods are used almost exclusively.

In the principal bedroom adjoin-

ing the living room a characteristic treatment is seen in the bed of British West African mahogany, is to represent the rising sun at the foot, the circular top showing the fully risen orb. The color scheme is apricot and silver, the silver ceiling with a cove cornice merging into a silver frieze. The meeting walls are veneered with gabbon mahogany, its waved figuring looking almost like watered apricot satin.

Drapes Over an Ugly Door

A charming Rodier material in apricot patterned with silver covers the dressing stool, which is a double square sprung pouf on a walnut base. The same fabric has been used to transform an ugly, old-fashioned door. The curtains are of a somewhat similar material with inner ones of silver tissue, which also forms the bedcover.

The practical wardrobe, built of British West African mahogany, is to meet the modern needs of something that is easily moved and that will take to pieces to go into a small flat if necessary. In the center is a highboy with six good deep drawers. On either side is a wardrobe, one for day and one for evening gowns.

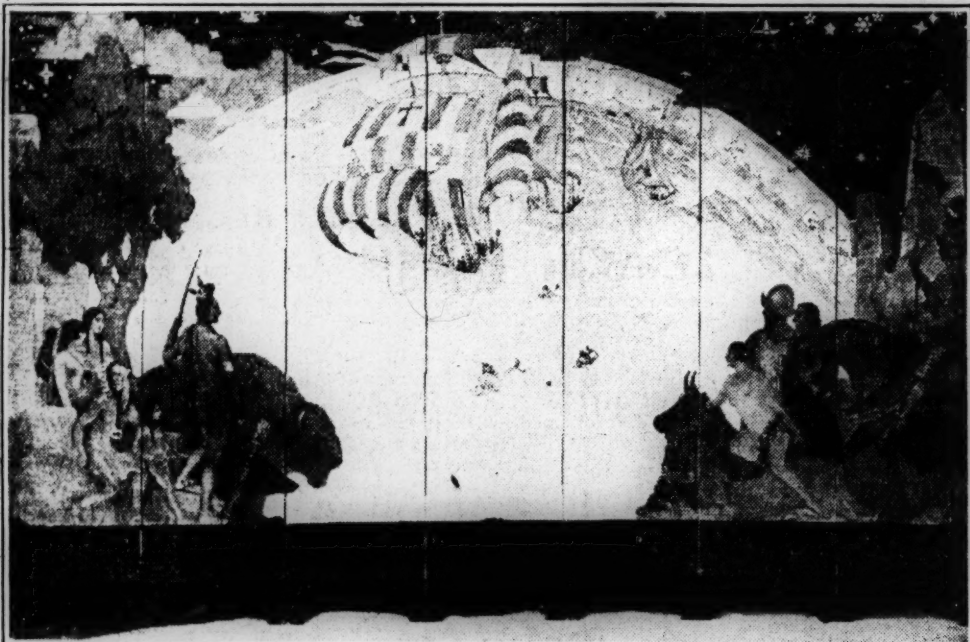
The dressing-table is of the same wood with the three drawers devoid of handles and with a veneer in the form of a rising sun on each. It has a triple unframed mirror with an electric light above the center panel. A delightful notation is that of putting, instead of the chair, at the writing table a long stool with a seat covered with a Rodier material in cream and apricot.

Oak From Queensland

The wood used for the furniture in an attractive dressing room is Queensland silky oak which the Duchess of York recommended to Mrs. Joel. It is of a beautiful pale chestnut color. There is a highboy, and a wardrobe, and the door is also of the same wood, the color of which is found in a deeper tone in the chestnut pile carpet.

White painted walls are surmounted by a ceiling of a deep mid-summer sky-blue. This delightful color is repeated in the shelf in the window recess that forms a dressing table and also serves to camouflage the radiator.

The divan bed has a cover of pale gray Rodier material, with a salmon design, and two mattress pillows, one slightly smaller than the other. A second door in this room is treated in a very novel way. It is divided into squares by little slats which frame 15 studies by a young British artist, Robert Medley.



A Folding Screen Entitled "The Discovery," One of the Paintings of LeRoy Daniel MacMorris, Which He Describes as Portable Murals

Exit Pictures, Enter Screen Paintings

PICTURES are disappearing from the home. Such was the decree of interior decorators several years ago, and word went around among the laymen that paintings were "out of style."

As a matter of fact, the interior decorator was not issuing an arbitrary mandate out of mere whim to change the mode. Rather he was acting as prophet, foretelling that, with the modern nomadic manner of living, good paintings would be either too precious to trust to the moving van or, if safely transported, might be unsited in size and subject to the tenant's newest choice of abode.

To lovers of art, good paintings will never be "out of style." But it would seem more and more that such art lovers must frequent museums and public edifices to satisfy their desire for this form of the aesthetic.

"Not so," says LeRoy Daniel MacMorris, a young American artist who has spent the last five years working in Paris. He was trained in the art of mural painting, a form one would expect to be banished from modern homes even more inevitably than pictures. For murals presuppose the spaciousness of chateaux, castles, palaces, mansions.

Again he replies, "Not so." The dweller in the apartment house, the man who signs a different lease each year, the individual whose profession takes him from city to city, even from country to country, can possess and enjoy within his home a form of art which combines decoration with the elements of narrative, lends itself more than any other kind of painting to the ensemble of interior decorating. The answer is simply, paintings on screens, "portable murals," as Mr. MacMorris calls them.

This artist's first purpose is to preserve mural decoration to the home; his second, to provide an article as utilitarian as the congestion of modern living conditions obviously requires. He designs small screens; many-paneled screens; screens of medium size; screens for partitioning the large studio room; screens for the fireplace; screens for concealing the homestead kitchenette; screens for ornamentation alone.

Left to his own bent in choosing

his motifs, Mr. MacMorris shows a marked partiality for subjects French, especially the colorful pageants of the Middle Ages. There is "The Chateau" screen: turreted castles in small, as background for costumed knights and ladies, jousts and their steeds, pages and serving maids, all suggesting a thousand dramas out of the days of feudal France.

Again, using cameo tones of blue-white, with shadows of blue-gray, he has reproduced the figures of Jean Goujon's "Fountain of the Innocents," one figure to each panel of the screen, the whole having the restful quality of sculpture. And so on, to a formal design of irises, in lavender, blues and greens, shot with gold, and to the butterfly screen, with its coloring so distinctively and gayly French—silver, gold, and turquoise blue.

But this artist does not confine himself to subjects French. There is "The Discovery," American in theme and American in treatment, showing symbolic Old World and New World figures facing each other across a phosphorescent sea upon which sails the ship of Columbus, the signs of the zodiac cleverly employed for decorative effect, all against a night sky sharply brightened with silver stars. And there is "The Dance of the Fairies," inspired by the music of the Spanish composer, Manuel de Falla, in which the figures, in their forward motion, seem possessed by the spirit of the wind itself, and are done in arresting tones of gold, henna and amber.

Such is the versatility of MacMorris, that in viewing an exhibition of his, one seems to be looking at the output of a dozen different painters. For the artist is without egotism or self-will in that he never forgets the purpose behind his work: first of all to make his "portable murals" harmonize with the furnishings of the particular homes for which they are intended, so that they become integral parts of those furnishings; and to have them express, not so much his personality as the intent of the homemaker for whom they are being designed. As the court painters of old executed the commissions assigned to them by royalty, so he con-

ceives it as his mission to interpret the concepts of those rulers of modern America—the builders of homes.

Swedish Art Products in Chicago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago, Ill.

SOME of the finest pieces of glass and pewter on the market at the present time come from Sweden. Until comparatively recent years that country had done little for over a century in the manufacture of these products. Today she excels in these branches of the industrial arts.

A handsome collection of Swedish pewter and glass is displayed by the Swedish Arts and Crafts Company of Chicago. Many of the engraved articles need no further excuse for being than beauty and grace. To be appreciated fully they should be examined again and again. Many of them were designed by the artists Edward Hald and Simon Gate, one well known in Sweden as a landscape artist, the other as a portrait painter.

Gate's compositions of figures running, hunting, sleeping, dancing, engraved on the finest material, show an infinite variety of movement with a rhythm that animates every part of the surface.

Hald, on the other hand, works with a freer imagination that is more modern and more personal. A handsome plate, called "The Broken



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ANTIQUES—SEVENTH FLOOR

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The suitable selection of the story, and the grasping clearly what we want to convey to others.
2. One hundred and sixty-five.
3. New Orleans.
4. By placing a "dust catcher" at the rear of the train.

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Heppelwhite and Sheraton—Alike and Unlike

By CARL GREENLEAF BECKE

NO GREATER change in furniture forms is recorded than that which came between 1789 and 1790 in England. In this decade the demand for the previously popular Chippendale disappeared before the quickly accepted models of the Brothers Adams of Heppelwhite and of Sheraton. Up to this time it might be fairly said that the racial differences of the British had been referred to their cabinet work. All through the French were showing a lighter taste in those days of Louis XVI their standards were accepted only in part. It is at the Anglo-French alliance, the Channel, that the French were definitely English interpretations. They compel admiration for their masterly adoption of foreign motifs in a manner that preserved obviously the British character of the resulting product. It might be said that he transplanted French styles, not transplanted them, in terms of usually heavy strength.

Now comes a series of forms that are more refined and delicate. Deeply carved mahogany, with ruffled de-

corations as well. In fact the twilight zone, in which the lines followed by the two designers are almost the same, makes it hard to determine one's work and not bring in the other. Since there appears to be no good reason for not doing so, I will do more than bring them both in and will carry them along together in this effort to make each one seem to stand by itself.

There is much worth knowing about the careers of these men, but it may be best to omit that, for those who wish to learn from other sources. The aim of this short sketch is to help readers see clearly the main points that mark the style of each man as it is shown in the book of drawings that he published.

It might be better to bring out these facts by using pictures of such things as we are around us from day to day. To do so would, perhaps, make the subject seem less bookish. That, of course, has its strong points and its weak ones as well. On the whole, I think that going back to the sources will be best, at this time, especially as we are to have the privilege of using the best drawings of these styles that have ever been made, so far as I know.

Chairs are Commonest Items
The most common thing connected with either of these names is the chair. Most people who are at all interested in early furniture are likely to associate the shield-shaped back with Heppelwhite and the straight-sided back with Sheraton. This is a fairly safe rule, as may be seen from the several forms shown here.

There are some shield backs among Sheraton's designs, but they have a feature of difference. The curve of the top rail in his case is always broken; that is, there are straight lines in it. In the shield-backs of Heppelwhite the curve is always continuous. It is unbroken by lines that are either vertical or horizontal. Compare the last of the Sheraton group with any of Heppelwhite's shield-backs and the difference is evident enough.

At the same time, the straight lines that are so strong a feature of Sheraton's chairs are found sometimes, but very rarely, in those of Heppelwhite's. So far as one back shown here goes, it might have come from the pages of the former's book rather than from the latter's, as it did.

dwelling on this matter of exceptions may give them too much prominence. It is only fair to make it clear that these two men, whose books of designs were published only two years apart, occasionally did have ideas that agreed.

Their Names Stand for Styles
This preference of one of them for the straight, and that of the other for the curved line, is one of the basic tests by which we can assign a piece to the one or to the other's style. So far as I can learn, there is no piece of furniture existing that is known to have come from the shop of either of these masters. In fact, there is nothing to indicate that Sheraton made any cabinet work at all after he went to London in his fortieth year, in 1790. Before that time he resided about 200 miles away, in Stockton-on-Tees.

There was a Heppelwhite shop, under the name of A. Heppelwhite & Co. The "A" stands for Alice, who had been a widow for three years when she published the volume of designs that her husband had produced. Unlike some of the leading French cabinetmakers of the period, the English did not mark their output. This leaves no clue to the actual builder of the many examples of these styles that have survived the passage of years and the changes in fashion.

This being true, all anyone can say of a certain fine piece is, that it is true to type, that it is in the style of one or the other. There is not, so far as we have learned, such a thing as a Heppelwhite or a Sheraton chair, bureau or sideboard that has been proved to be from the hands of either of these men or their employees.

Both of these styles we are thinking about now used much less material than had ever been seen in English furniture before. Sheraton was especially inclined to extreme lightness of construction. He always thought of use first and everything he planned had plenty of strength where needed. The ornament followed, making use of what chances it could find.

The legs of Heppelwhite's chairs were usually square and always tapered. Those of Sheraton were also tapered, but were turned as a rule, and fluted or reeded. His carving was exquisite in detail, as the illustrations here prove. He used it

by the two originators are those referred to. Some of the cabinetmakers who bought their books followed the designs of the author precisely. Others adapted from them with little or with much freedom.

Thus chairs came to be made with mixed elements of pattern, even Ellery, 75 years old, hale and hearty, prosperous and interested in antiques.

"I'm coming to Boston," he wrote, "on a little trip, and will drop in on you some day, probably Thursday. I hear you are thinking of moving to a small heated apartment (good plan), and are getting rid of some of your cumbersome furniture. Now I don't want tables and chairs, but I would like very much that old miniature of David Ellery. Your aunt Ellen tells me you had it kicking around somewhere. Handsome gentleman, keen blue eyes and ruddy skin. Now, if I could have that miniature I would gladly pay you girls \$100 for it. I can afford to do this, and perhaps cash would mean more to you just now than the picture of a far-off relative whom you do not remember. Will see your Thursday.

Your aff. uncle Hiram.

Consternation was depicted on the two perplexed faces, as they looked at each other. "My goodness, do you suppose we've made a mistake and given Uncle Ellery to Ned?" gasped Anna.

"Blue eyes, ruddy skin," murmured Kate, rereading the letter. "I'm afraid we have, and Ned called last week. Thursday—that's day after tomorrow. Oh dear! how disappointed Uncle Hiram will be, and, oh my, \$100 would come in very handy just now."

"Why Didn't We Care Then?"
"Well, Ned has the blue-eyed, dark-haired one; of course, he didn't know," wailed Anna. "Oh, why didn't I find out all about these miniatures while mother and father were with us? But we didn't care then. We were so interested in other things when we were young, the family tree didn't mean much to us."

"Yes, and now look at us! What they call 'last night' or 'heirloom' is poor," rejoined Kate, soberly. "This big house on our hands no one seems to want, and we can't afford to heat it and run it."

"Now, Ned, don't fret about that now. Ned is out of reach indefinitely. Uncle Hiram will be here day after tomorrow. We must tell him what we did, and—"

"Anna, let's not tell him," burst out Kate. "We'll say this must be his Uncle Ellery. Don't let him know about the other miniature at all."

"Why, Kate Dudley, Anna's blue eyes, not unlike the Dudley miniature, flashed with anger, mixed with amusement. "Remember the time when you were 15, and cheated in a school examination—and how wretched you were till you told the teacher all about it. No, you're not good at dissembling."

Thursday dawned, and in the afternoon, Uncle Hiram, stout, ruddy and jovial appeared. "Well, girls, how goes it?" he greeted them warmly. "You both look as young and spruce as you did 10 years ago when I saw you last."

"We take that with the usual grain of salt, Uncle dear," responded Anna, gayly, "but it's nice to hear you say so, anyway."

"Him," After All
Hiram had little time to spare, so he came to his errand at once.

"Well, Nan, how about the miniature? May I buy it from you?"

Anna's delicate, worn face was flooded with color as she sat in the big winged chair and twisted her hands. But she finally got out her pathetic little confession and Uncle Hiram listened soberly.

"Well, that's too bad. Of course I wanted Uncle Ellery, as he's my side of the family, and Ned—he wants the right one, too. He's out of reach, you say. Well, let's have a look at the Dudley miniature before I go."

Anna produced it with fingers that trembled, and Uncle Hiram walked to the window, for a better light.

"Why—why, that—that's him," he stammered, regardless of grammar. "It's Great-Uncle Ellery—sure!"

"There," cried Kate, in triumph, "what did I say?"

"But—but," stammered Anna, "you said he had blue eyes and dark hair; this one has brown eyes, and reddish-brown hair."

"Oh, did I? Well, I was wrong—anyway, this is the right man, for your Aunt Ellen said she remembered seeing it, and he had been brown eyes, and a funny little pin in his shirt front. There you are!" and he pointed triumphantly to the pin.

"You didn't make a mistake, after all. Remember the nurse in 'Pinafore,' who 'mixed those children up, and got a creature knew it.' Well, good-by, girls, I must run, got an appointment at five. Here's your check, and good luck to you!"

And breezy Uncle Hiram departed, with Great-Uncle Ellery, absolutely identified, safely stowed away in his inside pocket.

E. G. B.

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The Modern Modes in Paris

By AIMEE LOIZEAUX EVANS

SOME of the sharp corners and rough edges are being polished off what the world is pleased to call "modern" art as applied to furniture and furnishings. Suddenly it appears to have been discovered, there is no reason why the things that have to be lived with shouldn't be livable.

There is a rush by the modernists to strike "new notes," create trends and startle again and again an already well-startled public. Perhaps there is a great deal of jazz in all this effort, but there is also a great deal of refreshing newness, simplicity of line and, here and there, a stroke of genius.

Whether it is genius or not, liveliness and sunshine have been injected into the modernistic by the latest comer in commercialized modernity, the "Athelia" studios—for they are all studios nowadays, instead of departments. This has lately been inaugurated at "Aux Trois Quartiers," last of the downtown department stores to take to creating modern art on a big scale.

Antique and 1929 Side by Side
Curiously enough, this store, long noted for its excellent antique department, has put the new along side the old. Through open archways one walks from the past to the present—or perhaps the future, for isn't 1929 progress supposed to be one jump ahead of even the calendar?

Robert Bloch, modern designer of Geneva origin, commander of "Athelia," is the one who thinks it ought to be possible to live comfortably

with modern art and who also has the sunshine theory. As he couldn't suddenly change the people, he decided to change the art and bring the two into closer relation, put them on easy speaking terms. He came to Paris with a splash, designing a front, extremely modern—quite the thing to do in Paris now—for the old-fashioned building of "Aux Trois Quartiers." The new front is of the utmost simplicity in grayish-brown imitation marble and is really a singular departure for a department store in France.

Sunshine Simulated in Lighting
The studios "Athelia" will be a permanent exposition. Combating that lack of warmth which is the criticism given a great many interiors of the ultra modern style, Bloch has skillfully imitated the sun's rays by clever lighting effects, thus transforming a dark bedroom into a sunny one. The window, which presumably opens upon a dark court, has its glass completely covered with golden yellow silk, illuminated from behind so that the whole room seems charged with veiled sunshine.

The small salon shows a charming arrangement suitable for a one-room apartment. Save for the alcove and indent spaces, which are covered with a silver-beige homespun, the walls are painted a soft gray beige.

The mantelpiece runs along the entire side of the room, forming a top to open bookshelves on either side of the fireplace. Over the fireplace and painted directly on the wall surface is a modern still life in delicate delft, orange and silver, flanked on either side by square niches lined with mirrors.

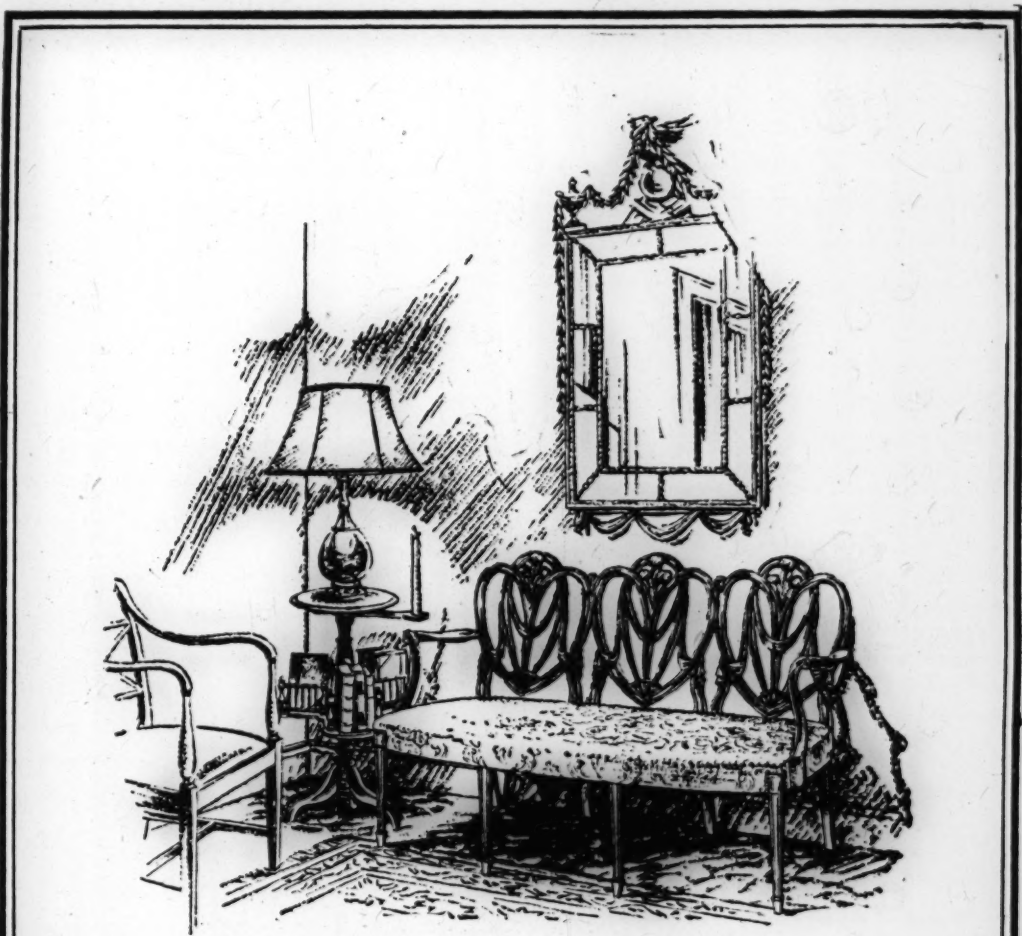
A small oblong niche below each mirror is lined with orange and holds a soft-toned vase.

A deep inclosure with a padded, built-in seat, has a small square dining table set in front of it. This table can be enlarged to seat 12, thus solving the dining problem.

All Comforts for Little Folks
The nursery is a real triumph in livableness, for it achieves a cleanliness easy to maintain, at the same time avoiding that clinical air. Its walls are soft golden yellow, with cream woodwork with a lacquer-red trim. The low window seat is padded with a deeper yellow linen, and the floor is covered with dull red linoleum. A long, low shelf, with a red edge running clear across one side has lower, shorter shelves underneath. Still below that is a long space for the storage of toys, fitted with sliding doors with immense red knobs easily pushed by little fingers.

There is a cunning crib of oval shape with a solid wood base and a long, very low day bed, both covered with the same material as the curtains, a gay printed linen in orange, dull yellow and green.

A very low chiffonier has two deep drawers with huge red knobs for handles. The wardrobe, with a long mirror set in its door, has both hanging and cupboard space for clothing inside. A tiny desk-table stands in a good light and a cozy miniature armchair is drawn up to a low round table, set with a falence tea service. A finishing touch is a long, low, built-in blackboard.



New Shipment of English Antiques

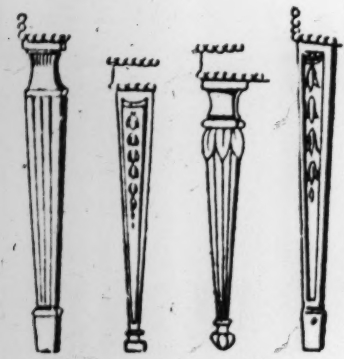
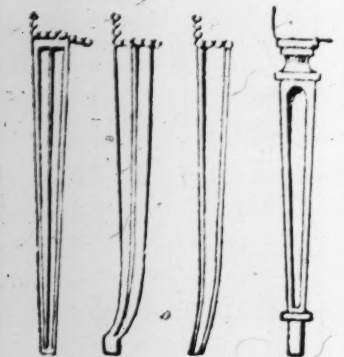
18th Century mahogany slant front desks	\$125 to \$300
Sheraton chests of drawers	\$95 to \$250
Six Sheraton chairs, set	\$375
18th Century three-pedestal dining room tables	\$650
Sheraton sideboard	\$600
18th Century small occasional tables	\$75 to \$150
17th & 18th Century Ancestral oil paintings	\$50 to \$500
18th Century Pedestal desks	\$175 to \$450
Fine Heppelwhite settee	\$500
Six Victorian dining room chairs, set	\$100
Early 18th Century large pine bookcase	\$75
18th Century oval breakfast tables	\$125
18th Century mahogany canterburys	\$75 to \$125
Victorian and Chippendale sofas	\$120 to \$400
Chippendale piano benches in damask, pair	\$350

Many other interesting and unusual pieces are included in this consignment.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUES—EIGHTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



Reproduced from "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.
The chair legs of Heppelwhite are always tapered, usually square, and often terminate in the up-turned balusters of hush and simple carving were also favored by him.

rations, with claw and ball feet and C scrolls, the Chinese and the Gothic manners, all using wood generously with supreme skill and general excellent taste—these pass into the discard as out-of-style and to be long forgotten.

With Chippendale's successors, mahogany is still the most favored material, and some things are made wholly of it. Inlays of numerous beautiful tropical woods in contrasting tones, introduced satinwood, ebony, kingwood, tulipwood and others. Panels were painted by prominent artists, even by members of the Royal Academy. Articles that were made of beechwood were painted and in part gilded. In this detail, as in more important elements of design, the current French fashions of Louis XVI were in evidence.

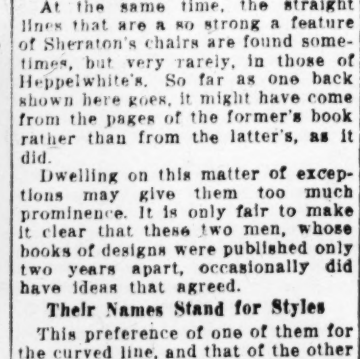
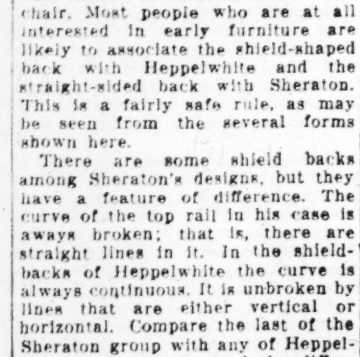
Comparing Details
There are definite and important differences in the styles of Heppelwhite and of Sheraton and there are



Reproduced from "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.
Two armchairs of Sheraton, one having an upholstered back and a decorated front rail.

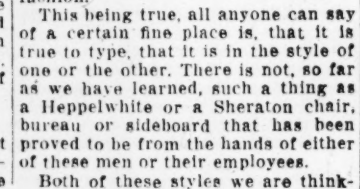
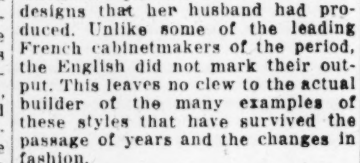


Reproduced from "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.
A group of Heppelwhite armchairs, showing details characteristic of his design.



Reproduced from "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.
The chair backs of Heppelwhite are marked by straight lines. When curves appear, they are usually slight.

Re, too, shows some shield shapes but none with continuous curves. Sheraton's extreme lightness of construction, in comparison with Heppelwhite's, is seen here.

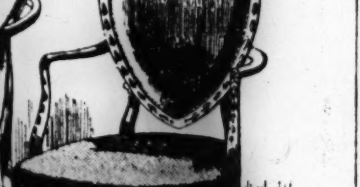


Reproduced from "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.
Six chair backs from Heppelwhite's Book of Designs. This shield form is the most familiar indication of his style.

There are exceptions, as is seen in the left one of the lower two. Also, one is shown upholstered, although most of them have the cut-out backs.



Reproduced from "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.
The chair backs of Sheraton are marked by straight lines. When curves appear, they are usually slight.

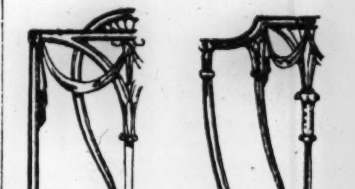
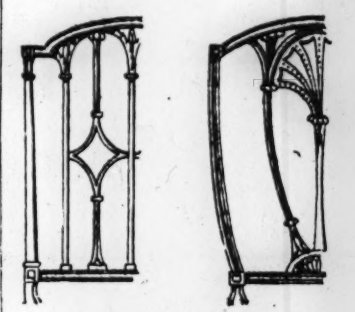


Reproduced from "Style in Furniture" by R. Davis Benn, by permission of Longmans, Green & Co.
The chair backs of Sheraton are marked by straight lines. When curves appear, they are usually slight.

much more than did Heppelwhite who shows preference for the square leg, either plain or with a beaded corner.

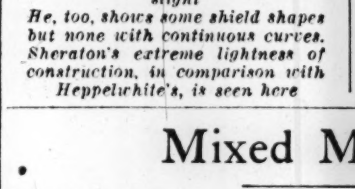
There is another noticeable difference that is hard to remember. It is that the chair arms of Heppelwhite usually connect with the arm support abruptly, this support being attached to the seat frame back of the front leg. Sheraton's typical arm support is an extension of the front leg, into which the arm is likely to sweep in an easy curve.

Mixed Examples Often Seen
In all these descriptions of style details the designs that were drawn



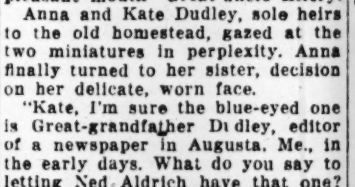
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less the artist of those early days drew too flattering a portrait. "This means a lot to me, Aunties," said Ned, as he carefully wrapped up his treasure and put it safely away in his pocket. "I shall hand it down to little Ted some day. I'm proud to have such a fine ancestor."

The next week the Dudley "girls," still girls, though in the fifties, received a letter from Uncle Hiram

"Kate, I'm sure the blue-eyed one is Great-grandfather Dudley, editor of a newspaper in Augusta, Me. in the early days. What do you say to letting Ned Aldrich have that one? He wants it, and as long as he has a sentiment about being a newspaper man himself, and is a descendant, why not let him have it now, before he sails for Australia?"

"Well, if you are sure!" replied Kate, dubiously. "I wish we had taken them out before, and learned all about them while Aunt Mary was with us. Packed away in that old trunk for so long, I only knew one was a Dudley and one an Ellery."

But Anna was quite positive, and when Ned Aldrich called the next day for a farewell visit to his spinster aunts, he was presented with the blue-eyed, black-haired ancestor, brilliant, young and handsome, un-

Music News of the World — Radio

Music for Radio and the 'Talkie'

By PAUL BECHERT

THE stated purpose of musical festivals today is to be experimental. Time was when the musical festivals were to present model performances of accepted works. This system was gradually abandoned when progressive musical activity in all larger cities permitted speeded performances of standard works in many places, and when interesting and important new works became necessary. It experiments in the aim of musical festivals, then, Baden-Baden fulfills this purpose perhaps as well as any similar enterprise. The men who are responsible for the choice of works—Paul Hindemith, Heinrich Burkard and Joseph Haas—may always be relied upon to strike of new and interesting problems.

Baden-Baden has a tradition in this respect. Its annual festival is a continuation of the series which began at Donaueschingen in 1922 and ended there in 1926, when Prince Fürstentum withdrew as Meccas of modern chamber music. The Baden-Baden municipal authorities contained within them really the first modern chamber music festival, since it preceded even that held at Salzburg in the summer of 1922, which led to the foundation of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

Atmosphere Different

Yet Baden-Baden in 1929 is vastly different from the Donaueschingen of 1922. The men at the head are the same, but the atmosphere is different. The feeling of good fellowship, of good natured fun, has given way to dignity. Paul Hindemith now takes much the rôle which Richard Strauss took at the 1922 Donaueschingen gathering, that of the grand maître of contemporary German music. The revolutionaries of that time have "arrived"; they are successful, established and prosperous. The public this year is less numerous, probably because of the nature of the program, with its appeal to a specific group of musical professionals. The slogan of this year's performances was "Radio and Talking Pictures."

This very fact invites some speculation on the nature and tendencies of the present musical generation. We have long known, of course, that remoteness is taken with them. But until a short time ago the musical festivals of the younger school still presented something in the way of the storm and stress which is the privilege and the duty of youth. Not so the latest generation. Ours has been termed the technical age; and our youngest composers conform to it. Their experiments tend toward an exact utilization of contemporary devices for the purpose of content, rather than of form. It is a wide-awake generation of musicians, worldly wise and prosperous.

It is but natural that sound pictures should attract the interest of such musicians. America has introduced the talking picture and made it serviceable to commercial purposes. What could be done for the

THE COMPOSER AT THE PIANO



Kurt Weill, Composer of "Lindbergh's Flight," and Josef Witt, Who Sang the Part of Lindbergh at Baden-Baden.

is stronger than mere acoustic effects, however well calculated.

This narrative of Lindbergh's flight is termed a cantata and, in parts at least, follows the Bachian example, even in that the chorus takes, for the most, a purely "contemplative" attitude. This is particularly evident in the movement in which the American press is depicted as speculating on the outcome of Lindbergh's daring venture. To set this movement to a bustling, vigorous music suggesting the noise and excitement of American "extras" would be the obvious thing. Weill's conception of this phase is decidedly lyrical, full of feeling and tender sentiment—a stroke of genius. For the rest, Weill's music is largely in the idiom of his "Drei Groschen Oper": literary jazz, or chamber jazz, as it were, a species entirely Weill's own, interesting in its often manifold, more often obstinate rhythms and always fascinating in its harmonies and orchestration. Yet Weill gives his best, and reveals himself once more as one of the most gifted of Germany's young composers, especially in the lyrical portions—Lindbergh's dialogue with his motor while in full flight, for example.

Hindemith contributed a beautiful contralto number ("Sleep's Slumber Song to Lindbergh"), and powerfully dramatic arias like that of the Snowstorm and the Fog, who are introduced in person so to say, and sing in a modernized Bachian idiom transported into Hindemith's own quasi-chamber style.

On the whole, this radio cantata is one of the few important choral works produced by contemporary music, and surely one of the finest, and particularly welcome as a refutation of the general notion that the young guard of modern music lack feeling and heart. Weill and Hindemith have it. What they lack is merely a false pathos; but pathos would have been amiss in the portrayal of Lindbergh as a twentieth century hero.

"Lindbergh's Flight" was most anxiously awaited. The words are the work of Bert Brecht, ultra-modern German poet and dramatist, esteemed rather than loved by the broad public until his new, modernized version of "The Beggar's Opera" made its wide popular appeal. Kurt Weill, his musical collaborator in that work, supplied some of the music also for the Lindbergh piece, and Paul Hindemith the rest of it, according to the "collective" method which has long been the practice of the radio.

This is music for the wireless; and no more suitable subject could have been chosen. The theater of the present, it is abundantly clear, is producing the noise of propellers, the murmur of ocean waves, the ovals of the crowd on Lindbergh's arrival at Paris. We heard this "radio cantata" twice, once through loudspeakers and again in public performance, when all those mighty noises that had thrilled us via wireless were revealed as the product of a modest gramophone. And yet, to this writer at least, the impression of the public performance was infinitely stronger. For though Weill and Hindemith wrote for the radio, the fascination of personal contact with the performers

never to break this rule—that is to say, on the rare occasions when he condescended to take part in person in a rehearsal. The de Reszkes, may be following his example, were similarly obstinate. In 1933, four years before Jean made his London debut (i. e. as a tenor, for he had already sung here as a baritone), his brother Edouard appeared at Covent Garden as the Duke Alvisse in "La Gioconda," then an absolute novelty.

I went to the final rehearsal and was rather amused when, in the opening scene on the Venetian piazza, Edouard de Reszke emerged with his spouse from the portals of the duke's palace wearing ordinary morning dress and a top hat. There was a general titter of laughter; but, unfortunately, the fair Gioconda (an American soprano named Maria Du-

rand, well known in Italy but new to London) was not equally disposed to make light of the matter. She refused to go on rehearsing unless the bass from the "fair land of Poland" would retire and dress himself properly for his part. That, he explained, was impossible, because he had left his Venetian garments at his hotel; but he was quite willing as a compromise to placate the lady by taking off his hat, whereupon she bowed with the remark that such was "the very least a gentleman could do."

On the other hand, the dress rehearsal for a new Savoy opera was quite a formal affair, the critics being invited as at a Parisian "répétition-générale," while friends of the management and the company filled half the stalls and all the upper part of the house. If Sir Arthur Sullivan felt equal to it he would conduct; if not, the duty was undertaken by François Cellier, the regular conductor. Generally speaking no stops were made, the well-rehearsed performance going so smoothly that none was necessary.

More than once, however, it was my privilege, with the composer's permission, to enquire myself at the back of the dress circle and watch one of the earlier rehearsals. It was interesting to note how little author and composer interfered with each other when correcting work upon at sectional rehearsals. Both sat inside a square platform erected and raised off the middle of the stage just above the orchestra pit, whence they could give directions to the artists and chorus without actually stopping the music. Once in "The Yeomen of the Guard" I recollect Sir William Gillette jumping up and devoting at least 10 minutes to some minor evolution which the men of the chorus had not carried out to his satisfaction; but when he had got it to his liking he took care to mutter a sotto-voce apology to "Arthur" before resuming his seat in the "dock."

S. Gilbert was a man of mood; but, whatever his real feelings at the moment, he never failed to treat his gifted musical "confère" with the politeness due from one gentleman to another.

A Chromatic-Harp Quartet

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK
CASADESUS, a name connected with ancient devices for the making of tone, associates itself, by way of one member of the family, Marie-Louise, with the modern instrument known as chromatic harp. Mme. Casadesus is first player in a chromatic-harp quartet; the second, third and fourth players being Simone Trivier, Marguerite Coué and Marie-Thérèse Jacquet. At her first appearance at the Salle Pleyel in Paris, a small room which an audience of as many persons as the organization itself comprises would overflow, she holds rehearsals. From her place at the left end of the line of gilt posts, gleaming with sound, boards and little-like wires, she directs practice. And yet, to say she directs is to presume something that did not appear with particular obviousness on the afternoon of my visit. The music was too familiar to the ensemble to require either sign or remark from chair No. 1. It consisted chiefly of pieces in which a single finger took part; the soprano, Marie-France, usually designated on programs and in announcements by her title and initial, Countess du B.

The Chromatic Harp
In regard to the performing abilities of the quartet, I should say that the name, Casadesus, tells in good part the story. You have a technique that is precise, yet smooth; a use of the hands that is in the academic tradition and still brilliant and alive with the individuality of the artists. You have a style, to that is sedate, noble, restrained, elegant and completely French. But more engaging than the music or the presentation

of it to me, a casual half-hour listener, was the chromatic type of harp, a variant, a development, or whatever you like to say, of the ordinary diatonic form. What to think of its sonority?

To begin with, the chromatic harp would hardly be accounted a modern invention, even by its manufacturers, unless it provided a greater volume of sound than the old harp. For in the musical realm things persistently tend, as everybody realizes, to loudness. To take some instances, first, consider organs. Certain of

those recently engineered are veritable plants for the production of tone in quantity. Then pianos; they are built to make fuller and fuller response to the pedal. Wood and brass instruments; they are improved from time to time with a view mainly, perhaps, to easier execution, but always in hope for greater force. String instruments though old examples are preferred to new, nevertheless the violin that carries the farthest and strongest in an auditorium is the one they praise. As for voices, they are trained for bluntness of effect; and must be, in order to hold their own against the accompaniments which composers have been writing.

All Notes Open
Startlingly, indeed, the chromatic harp impresses the ear; the explanation being, no doubt, that every string plucked by the player vibrates throughout its whole length. This hinders none of the so-called stopping, or shortening by foot-action, to raise the pitch, that we have in the regular historic harp of the plain scale. All the notes, that is to say, are open. For another thing, the chromatic harp possesses to an extraordinary degree that characteristic of all harps of seeming to fill the air everywhere about with sound rather than to give forth its tone from the actual source. Let this illusion of circumambient seize you, and then let a voice enter into the harmony, you have something not altogether usual for an experience. Instrumentalists four—Mmes. Casadesus, Trivier, Coué and Jacquet—and vocalist one—Mme. Marie-France—they told me they hoped some day to offer a program to the American public. Who are the French musicians, I should like to know, who do not express a willingness, if not a positive desire, to do that? Who, for that matter, are the American players and singers who would not be pleased with an opportunity to perform their piano pieces or their songs to an audience in Paris? Whether music is an international art or not, it is certainly an international craft. Everybody wants, after gaining a hearing at home, to hear and win applause beyond the borders.

Paris
The correspondence of Claude Debussy and Jean-Paul Toullet, collected in a volume just published, tell us of a plan that the great composer and the charming writer had in mind; it cannot be too much that it would never have been more than a plan, for its realization would certainly have brought something great to the world of music. I remember now that I once heard Debussy allude discreetly to this project, in the course of a conversation, and I was far from thinking at the time that the matter had been seriously considered and pondered over for a long time; it was nothing less than the transformation into an opera or a lyrical comedy of "As You Like It."

Such a writer as Toullet, whose keen poetical sense and delicacy are shown in all his works, would have adapted Shakespeare with the greatest skill, and he would certainly have adapted himself to all the dispositions peculiar to Shakespeare's art. The collaborators, both possessing a winged sense of fantasy, both understanding deeply the genius of Shakespeare, would certainly have been able to transmute without harming them the most fragile beauties of this lovely work. And the shortening of the text which the musical adaptation would have made necessary would have been done with a tact and a feeling worthy of their object.

Plan Long Pondered
For 15 years Debussy and Toullet pondered over this plan. They discussed it, worked over it, but, unfortunately, nothing came of it. It may be that, in the last analysis, they both feared to mar the inimitable grace of Shakespeare; it may be that they did not trust themselves to render adequately this intangible network of delicate images. It seems to me, nevertheless, that if ever a musician could have transposed the poetry of "As You Like It," it would have been Debussy. No other's music could express better the teasing grace, the delicate humor, the dreamy vivacity, the tender willfulness, the anxious ardor of the characters of this entrancing play, or render with a more convincing delicacy the settings in which they move with an elusive fantasy.

Toullet had heard the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune," the "Nocturnes" for orchestra, the "Chansons de Bilitis," and "Pelléas" when it was first given, and it occurred to him that Debussy should be one of "the musicians of Shakespeare." Of the comedies, "As You Like It" seemed to him best calculated to inspire the composer. Is it the forest of "Pelléas" that evoked in his mind the forest of Arden? In any case, Debussy received the suggestion with enthusiasm, and some time afterward he wrote to his future collaborator: "I keep thinking of it." Toullet then began to work on an outline of the musical adaptation, and showed it, a few months later, to Debussy, who approved of it. He even suggested to the composer particular arrangements such as the introduction of a chorus in the wings, during the fighting scene at the beginning of the play. "I am convinced," he writes, "that something marvelous may come out of this."

Lost In Arden Forest
Celia, Rosalind, Orlando, Oliver, haunts them then on the two friends; but one of them must leave for China, and the other composes the "Estampes" and "La Mer." Nevertheless, they still write to each other on the subject of it. He even suggests that they settle in the human fairy tale. But circumstances, after having brought them together, separate the two collaborators again. They seem to be, themselves, too characterized by the forest of Arden and striving to find each other. They

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in performance. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System; "WJZ" is National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed; "single station" is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 29

Dramatic Sketches
"The Eternal Question" (WEAF Chain). Further examples of correct and incorrect etiquette, ancient and modern, in the matter of proposing marriage. 8 p. m.
"Historic Trials" (WEAF Chain). Some crucial moments in the past. 9:30 p. m.
"The House of Myths" (NBC Pacific). A series of sketches telling the legends of ancient Greece. 10 p. m.
"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). A serial radio play based upon middle western small-town life at the beginning of the century. 9 p. m.

Concert Artists
NBC Concert Bureau Hour (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Landt trio: Bonnie Ladies; Colonials; Three Kings and a Queen; Lannie Ross, tenor; Mildred Hunt, crooner; concert orchestra directed by Marie-Louise. 10:30 p. m.

Financial
Old Counselor (Halsey, Stuart-WEAF Chain transcontinental). A list of general questions is answered. Andy Sanelia's orchestra also plays. 10 p. m.

SINGING ANNOUNCER
Curt Peterson. 10:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music
Vincent Lopez's Kinetoscopes (United-WEAF Chain). Popular songs with a southwestern color featured this time. 10 p. m.
Records Dance Orchestra (Victor-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Here's a chance to get up to date in the latest in tone quality. 10:30 p. m.
Naxos's Kinetoscopes (NBC Pacific). Dance music of the more melodious type. 10 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental
Serenaders (Lehn and Pink-WJZ Chain). Some good ensemble numbers—orchestra and vocalists. 10:30 p. m.
Voice of Columbia (CBS). Symphony orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet; John Barlow; William Amos; and a vocal quartet. 10:30 p. m.
"Suite L'Arlésienne, No. 1." 10:30 p. m.
NBC Concert Bureau Hour (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Landt trio: Bonnie Ladies; Colonials; Three Kings and a Queen; Lannie Ross, tenor; Mildred Hunt, crooner; concert orchestra directed by Marie-Louise. 10:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music
"Dance Rhythms" (CBS). Old time popular songs and guitar accompaniments. 10:30 p. m.

WTIC Gets 50,000 Watts, Takes Half Time From WBAL

By VOLNEY D. HURD
CHARMING bits of modern music—excellent artists from the relatively small amount of air time—presentations carried on artistically with the highest standards of music always uppermost—chain programs when they were good. This has been the history of a station which for years has had charmed listeners from the whole of the Atlantic seaboard, and even to the middle West and beyond.

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Sussex Holds Key to Cricket Situation in English Race | **MISS WILLS IS CLOSE TO RECORD**

**Has Lost Only Two Games
in Title Defense—Beats**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Miss Helen N. Wills
is close to a new record. Far back
in the old days at Wimbledon, Miss
Suzanne Lenglen went through that
tourney with the loss of only five
games. But now Miss Wills, entering
the final round of the forty-second
annual women's

of the United States, but the champion-
ship was not won until the end of
only two games charged against her,
and unless Mrs. Michael H. Watson
had been a champion, she would have
and takes three or more, the record
will be broken.

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, former
champion, was eliminated in the semi-
final round of the sixteenth year, in
much the same sort of manner which
Miss Wills has meted out to her pre-
vious opponents. Only twenty minutes
of play on the previous day were
required for the match, and Mrs.
Mallory failed to get a game, and only
lost all of them on the errors of the
champion.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, the second
American player, made a fine attempt
to win the championship which she won
at Wimbledon, when she met Miss
Miss Wills in the final. But Mrs. Wat-
son, though outplayed in the second
set, won the third, and the third,
persevered in her steady play, and
backhand of the American, and finally

Established herself as one of the most reliable players in the game by keeping Miss Jacobs as much as possible out of the court, she gradually wore down the steadiness of the younger girl, and in the last set, 5-3, scoring 11 consecutive points during the process, took the set and made the final 6-5.

One of the British teams, Mrs. R. C. Covell and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, reached the final round of the championship, where Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. Lawrence, the partner, after losing the first set by a 2-6 margin, to come from behind and win the match, 6-4, 6-2.

They played consistent tennis throughout, but her partner was unable to maintain the earlier rally in the latter half of the match, and played a large part in the British victory.

In the other semifinal match, played after the conclusion of the singles, was stopped by a hard shower, with the Wimbledon winners, Mrs. Watson and Miss B. J. Dainton, the opponents, Miss Jacobs and Miss B. J. Dainton, the latter pair ran up a big lead 3-1, but the English champions settled into the match, and the British player won at five-all, and were leading 6-5 when the shower broke. This

CONCLUDED BEFORE THE
 final of the singles, with the doubles
 following later in the day. The
 summary:
 UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS
 CHAMPIONSHIPS
 SINGLES—Semifinal Round
 Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif.,
 defeated Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New
 York, 6-0, 6-0.
 Mrs. Michael H. Watson, England, de-
 feated Miss Helen I. Jacobs, Berkeley,
 Calif., 6-1, 3-6, 6-4.
 DOUBLES—Semifinal Round
 Mrs. B. C. Cowell and Mrs. D. C. Shep-
 ard, New York, defeated Miss
 Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. Lawrence A.
 Harper, San Francisco, Calif., 1-6, 6-4.

**Mercur and Hall Also
Advance in Play**

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The judgment of the United States Lawn Tennis Association ranking committee, which placed George and Jott Jr. of Chicago and J. H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., above W. T. Tilden and Francis Hunter on its 1928 doubles list, was upheld Friday when Lott and Doeg defeated the aces in a straight-set defeat in the veterans in the semifinal round of the Newport Casino invitation tennis tournament.

Lott and Doeg played great tennis, winning 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. They led all over the match after the third time in the first set, and their points transferred by playing to Hunter's notorious weakness, his forehand and overhead strokes, but directly against the old master himself.


KENNIS SINGLES—Semi-final
 WILLIAM T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6-4, 6-4.
DOUBLES—Semi-final
 George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., 6-4, 2-1, 6-4.
DOUBLES—Semi-final
 Fredrick Mercer and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Brooks Penno Jr. and Ed. W. Fethelmann, 3-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.
DOUBLES—Final
 George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doug defeated William T. Tilden 2d and Frank T. Hunter, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

LEET STAR TAKES LIPTON CUP HONORS

LIPTON CUP FOR STAR CLASS YACHT STANDING—Final

Walter T. Dyer, Jr., Parkman.....	23
Admiral H. G. Elder.....	21
Admiral, Lehigh and Hen.....	20
Admiral, Oshon.....	14
Gate A. V. Guide.....	12
Gate A. V. and C. P. Williams 11	12

NEW YORK—Fleet Star, owned by D. and T. Parkman, won the honors in the Lipton Cup for Star class yachts with a total of 23 out of a possible 24 points. In the final of a series of three races sailed on Gravesend Bay, Fleet Star finished second to the M. I. owned yacht, the Elder. In the final race was held in a light easterly breeze. It was the lightest of the series, but did manage to push the yacht's power enough to enable her to lead the fleet and to make the course twice. The star and she were off the Atlantic Yacht Club's buoy. Fleet Star, owned by M. Eleanor, Lucky Lind, Atlantic, and Sea Gate followed. Bayra, Fleet Star in the order named in day's race.



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Small Bulbs Which Offer the First Blossoms of the Year

By C. W. WOOD

THE absence of small bulbs in many gardens is always a cause for wonderment. Tulips, narcissi and hyacinths, all worth while in every way, are everywhere present in spring, but the little bulbs which offer the first blossoms of the year are the least known of the garden or they are the least valued. Whatever the cause may be, they are all too seldom seen.

These tiny treasures hold much charm for the knowing gardener. They offer us our first blossoms of the year; even before the Forsythia and the Jasmine spread out their offerings along naked branches, we may have these intrepid adventurers with us. Who can describe the thrill caused by the first Snowdrop or the first Winter Aconite? After months of waiting, perhaps weeks without outdoor flowers, there comes a warm day in February and the magic wand of the south wind leaves us Snowdrops sprinkled here and there in protected places around the yard. We venture forth in quest of Spring, and find that last winter's snow has been here during the night.

The first little bulbs to show us the coming of a new flower season is the Snowdrop. Its natural life is for some shade, but this we do not always grant for some must needs be put where the northward traveling sun can reach them early in its journey. If they are planted in a protected nook, Snowdrops should be with you before February has passed. To make them perfectly happy, give them a place in soil well enriched with leaf mold, some in shade and others in warm sunny nooks.

Flowering at the same time as Snowdrops, the odd little Winter Aconite, with its golden, buttercup-like flowers on stems about three inches high. Most of the tiny, spring-flowering bulbs give the best effect when planted in clumps and the Aconites, especially true of the Winter Aconites, plant this one in clusters of at least a dozen, putting the bulbs about two inches deep in leaf-mold soil in full or half shade.

The Bluest of Spring Flowers

Closely following the two foregoing comes the squilla and they bring us the bluest color of any spring flower. They flourish in full sun or dense shade, and are not particular as to soil. Even a position under pines and hemlocks where the soil is quite acid does not seem to discourage their happy nature. Scilla sibirica is the form generally seen in gardens, where the little blue bell-shaped, intense blue flowers on four-inch stems. Scilla biflora is more dwarf and its flowers, produced at the same time as sibirica, are a lighter blue. Scilla campanulata is taller, with a bell-shaped, intense blue flower on four-inch stems. Scilla maritima is more dwarf and its flowers, produced at the same time as sibirica, are a lighter blue. Scilla campanulata is taller, with a bell-shaped, intense blue flower on four-inch stems.

The Spring Snowflake, *Leucojum vernum*, should be planted in clumps to show their deep worth. Plant them about two inches deep in garden soil, and they will reward from mid-March until early April with their quaint, nodding white bells.

The two Chionodoxas are spring's choicest offerings. Here we have blue to match the spring sky. The species called *Lucilia* is sky blue with a white heart. *Sardensis* is pure blue. Plant them three inches deep in clumps, either in full sun or partial shade where they will not be disturbed.

Bulbous Iris

There is not space in these notes to consider the English, Dutch and Spanish bulbous irises, but they are well enough known not to need extended comment. However, that beautiful, early flowering bulbous species, *Iris reticulata*, seems not to exist for most gardeners. Give it a perfectly drained place in a hot, southern exposure. Brilliant purple, delightfully fragrant flowers in late March come from a happily situated reticulata.

Gardeners knowing nothing of crocuses except the Dutch variety have missed much of the joy to be found in this family of small bulbs. Plant them in bold masses where the February sun can get at them and there brilliant colored bubbles will begin to burst in early March. The following brief list will add much to your garden: *Crocus biflorus*, white with blue stripes; *C. imperati* is the earliest one to flower, often in late February. Flowers of this species are mauve with a buff exterior; *C. Sieberi* closely follows, imparting a glow to its lavender flowers with an orange throat and orange stamens; *C. susianus* is known as the Cloth of Gold Crocus which amply describes it; *C. Tommasianus*, pale mauve; *C. versicolor*, white feathered violet.

A discussion of the small flowered narcissus species is not an aggravation to an already harassed gardening fraternity. Their exclusion from this country by plant quarantine leaves us to wait for domestic supply to appear.

We are more fortunate in tulips, but even here we should plant as beily as our space and pocketbook permit. If your acquaintance with the tulip family is restricted to the border variety, you have much in store for you as you go about the pleasant task of meeting the wild species. There is some complaint coming from gardeners that these wild forms are not permanent with them, but I have found them perfectly happy in the rock garden when given a well-drained, sunny place in gritty, leaf-mold soil. The following varieties will open up a new vista of beauty for gardeners who know not these wild kinds. Tulipa *Clausiana* must have a warm sheltered spot in rich soil and should be planted at least six inches deep. Its rosy red outside color is in sharp contrast to

ing of all the spring-flowering bulbs. They are said to want shade but I have mine in full sun on the east side of the rock garden. They seem to be contented and happy there and bring forth their gay little flowers at the appointed time year after year. Plant them three inches deep in well-drained soil enriched with leaf-mold. There are a number of varieties available ranging in color from white to pinks and lavenders, all beautiful and worth while.

More experience is needed before we pass the final word on American *Fritillaria* culture in the eastern United States. Especially is this true with us in the far north. I know three western species that have stood a temperature of 25 degrees below zero but they are simply lingering on in an unhappy condition. It does not seem to be so much a matter of their questionable hardiness as it is they do not seem at home in this climate. Among American varieties, *Fritillaria lanceolata*, *F. recurva* and *F. pudica* may be mentioned. The first two are said to do well here in the East planted in partial shade in woody soil while the latter, a plant of the dry regions, wants sun and a light, sandy soil.

In closing these brief notes on a few of the small bulbs, I should like to leave the thought that gardeners who are not using this class of plant material are missing one of the floral blessings. There is not an item in the entire catalogue of plants that will furnish as much display and pleasure for the amount invested as the little, spring-flowering bulbs. Plant them this autumn and enjoy them next spring, and every spring thereafter.

Catchball of Flowers: Germany and America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS a garden lover already familiar with the beautiful German magazine, *Garten Schönheit*, I was most anxious to meet the editor, to see his nursery of hardy perennials and to hear of his plans for international nurseries to be the testing grounds for plants native to Europe and America. His work in the development of improved varieties made me eager to meet him. So on a sunny day last autumn I set out.

An hour's train ride from Berlin, a short bus ride from the Potsdam station, and one passed through great beech forests into the little suburb of Bornim with its few streets of quaint, stuccoed, half-hidden behind shrubs, trees and garden plots. From the main street a country lane leads between hedges to a gate with a legend, "Karl Foerster-Winterharte Blütenstaude und Rankewerk." Back toward the town lay the wide fields of the Foerster Nursery, checkerboard with occasional patches of late autumn bloom and stretching away in the distance to a tall windmill and a cluster of greenhouses and low buildings, the packing and order rooms of the nursery activities. Beyond the gates the lane ended in an open hillside glistening with brilliant spikes of rose and lavender phlox. Down the slope, beds of hardy asters and goldenrod transformed the hill into a replica of American autumn countryside, but in the distance the smoke of Berlin reminded one that this bit of country is only a 20-cent ride from the center of the German capital. The phlox and goldenrod and asters wait for glazing and marketing in the parks and gardens there and beyond.

On this warm fall day I stood on the slope with Herr Foerster noting his improvements in the varieties of hardy wild perennials and at the same time imagining myself back in the purple and gold of a New England hillside.

"It seems strange," I remarked, "to see you cultivating in gardens the goldenrod and autumn asters which grow wild in every field corner of the United States. It is almost as if these flowers which we have considered as weeds had broken through a fence falling into the well-ordered German plots."

The original parent plants were considered as weeds," Herr Foerster replied. "But these are already much improved species, with an unmeasured future in the hands of German gardeners."

"I don't believe I have seen any goldenrod quite so large and so brilliant, though it is our American national flower," I admitted. "But surely it is not capable of becoming such a treasure as your German hardy phlox."

Originally From Canada

"Ah, but the phlox was originally your countryman," he replied. "Yes, in the time of Frederick the Great we got our first specimen from the woods of Canada—a small muddy-colored purplish flower, a curiosity, but for botanical gardens and nothing else. But by cultivation and intensive breeding the German gardeners produced a flower which is now the glory of European gardens. And in rich hues and distinctive varieties it is treasured by American gardeners who have so far forgotten its origin as to imagine it an imported European plant. And no wonder, so different a plant has it become—this wonderful meter-high phlox which has a perfume like stewed fruit, flowers which survive far into the storm weather and roots which live to a great age. Other cousins in the phlox family are passing through this cultivation period, the wild rose pink or dwarf rock phlox, for example."

"What of the dahlia?" I ventured, remembering in a hazy way its obscure origin, an insignificant member of the potato family.

"Oh, yes, the dahlia was originally an American weed, neither brilliant nor beautiful in form. The first plants brought to Germany were made the subjects of careful experiment, crossed and recrossed. Gradually there emerged a new type of flower, that queen of blossoms, the dahlia, the radiant and highest star in the German gardener's firmament, with

its incredible flowers and its immense glory of color which fill our color-thirsting eyes from the beginning of late summer till far into the frosts.

"That fairyland which Columbus saw," he continued, "now after 400 years, still keeps gardeners in constant activity and astonishment with its many flowers. When Columbus ships disappeared over the horizon on their journey westward, do you suppose the people who watched from the quayside had any idea that they would profit by the treasure to be found by the adventurers? But the common everyday life of all Europe has been affected by what the wanderers brought home. Out of that new land in succeeding years we got potatoes, tomatoes, beans—besides phlox, carnations and nearly all the tall perennials of the yellow and bronze and golden-bronze shades. Another kind of gold has returned from across the seas."

"Exchange of Wild Plants" and American gardeners are also improving their own native plants," I said.

"Oh, yes, and they have just begun. And some of our native plants have crossed the ocean to be developed in America and returned to us in



A Species of the American National Flower, Goldenrod, Cultivated in the Gardens of Karl Foerster, in Bornim, Near Potsdam, Germany.

Blending Colors Among the Iris

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Iris family is so large and comprises so many different groups that few gardeners can know all the different kinds. In fact, even the professional gardeners and specialists do not know all the varieties of any one group. This condition has brought discouragement to many an amateur gardener who feels that it is an unsolvable puzzle.

The selection of a few good varieties for a garden, however, is comparatively easy, and the following notes may help those having small back-yard or suburban gardens to pick out varieties which will give them much more pleasure than some of the old varieties they have long known, or than varieties of common mixed Irises.

To get the best effect of Iris in the garden there should be plenty of light colors, and foremost among these are the pale lavender blues like *Pallida*, *Dalmatica*, and *Albert Victor*. These two varieties have been known for many years, and with them may be planted slightly more modern things like *Miranda* and *Drake*. With these light blues may be used also light yellows like the old *Flavescens* known in gardens for nearly 200 years, and *Aurea*, which is almost as old. These two are most useful in lighting up the garden effect, and with them may be used *Sherwin-Wright*, which is

slightly more golden, or the newer variety *Shekhan*.

White also is essential in the Iris garden. Not to be forgotten are the old Mrs. H. Darwin, Fairy and Mme. Chereau, all of which may be used in large quantities. These three colors, blue, yellow and white, should be the foundation of the Iris garden; but if they are used alone there is a great lack of interest in the garden, for light colors cannot be appreciated without the contrast given by the darker varieties.

Deep purple is useful with the light colors, and among the best varieties are *Othello*, *Parc de Neuilly*, *Petit Vitry*, and the newer *Souvenir Mme. Gaudichau*, one of the most gorgeous of the triumphs of the modern breeder. Although the name is long the spelling difficult, the cost is no longer high. Used alone, it is some of the deeper lavender pinks or reddish purples, like *Her Majesty*, *Queen of May*, *Caprice*, and *Edouard Michel*.

With all these colors can be combined the great group of blended Iris colors, Irises having lavender, yellow and bronze colors blended together in an indescribable effect. *Quaker Lady* is one of the finest of these varieties. It is not good in large quantities, as at a distance it becomes dingy, but a single plant or a half-dozen plants are an addition to any garden. This is true of the pale *Afterglow*, and the deep purple and bronze *Ambassador*, and older varieties, like *Jacqueline*, *Prosper*, *Laurie* and *Archie*.

GERMANY ENJOYS AMERICAN AUTUMN BOUQUET



Improved Varieties of Autumn Asters in Distinctive Shades of Lavender, Purple, Rose and White—Developed by Karl Foerster From Wild Field Asters Native to American Woods and Meadows.

ennobled forms. The exchange of wild type plants is a catchball game which appears endless. The greatest aid for the future of flower culture in America and Germany would be the establishment of great nurseries for their common use, for research and exhibition, so that native and foreign novelties might be always available for experiment. Such gardens, established in the most typical flower districts of Europe and America, would enter into a similar exchange with all the countries of the world."

Herr Foerster became more enthusiastic. It was plain that this was his great dream. "This is no mere idle notion," he insisted. "It is a practical plan. For many years the garden magazine, *Garten Schönheit*, has advocated it. American connoisseurs are approving the plan and perhaps, through the medium of the garden books published here by the same house that prints our magazine, we shall bring it ultimately to realization. Certainly such test gardens will give great impetus to give and take of new varieties between America and Europe."

Absorbed in our talk, we had retraced our steps and were again outside the gate to the Foerster gardens. We left the discussion of future plans to admire the harmonious effects of the late autumn blooms arranged in typical German fashion about the little brown house of this German flower lover.

ELIZABETH LAY GREEN.

Graceful Sword Lily

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.

LITTLE do we think, when we gaze upon the charm of a gladiolus in a florist's window, of how far these flowers have come to us! Both in time and history they have required considerable effort from flower enthusiasts.

While gladioli have been found growing wild in Europe in such places as New Forest, in England, and in Greece many centuries ago, the ancestors of today's beauties hailed from Africa. Way down on the Cape of Good Hope the wild varieties held so much promise in color and form that plant breeders began developing them. Various experiments developed the various spots and stripes seen on their throats. The dainty pink of "Carmen Sylva," with crimson markings, is a modern example. Size and height, and a great variety of color from deepest purple (like many wild gladioli) to palest primrose, are all to be purchased for the decorative bouquet.

At a gladiolus show recently in southern California the writer saw almost every shade of the rainbow. Copper bronzes and brassy scarlets like Dr. F. E. Bennett merged into

gorgeous sunset hues like the Santa Barbara. Yellows were represented by Golden Dream, souvenir and a frilly buffy one, named Mary Pickford. An exquisite cream colored lily was named Shella, Salmon Beauty, Halcyon and Marietta. One of queenly height was the Merced. Then there was Henry Ford and Gladhyon. What romance in names, as well as a bit of history for future flower lovers!

But for all the enthralling beauty of the flowers, much admiration is given to the stems of gladioli. Their very length is elegant. No bulb has more beautiful sweeping leaves. Being swordlike in shape, the name "sword lily" has also been given them. The pronunciation of gladiolus has been settled by the American Gladiolus Society as "glad-i-o-lus," and there is no plural. It is a cree "gladioli," which was the plural in this Latin word, is now dispensed with.

The real debt for gladioli to deck both homes and public places is owed to several nationalities. About the middle of the eighteenth century gladiolus became cultivated in Germany, Dutch, French, English and American plant breeders all experimented in making gladioli harder, larger and more beautiful. Even the spacing of the flowers on the stem has been an achievement. Luther Burbank developed a handsomely accredited variety in recent years. But a hybrid suitable for the florist's dependable supply was instantly acclaimed in 1893. This honor was divided between Victor Lemoine of France and John Lewis Childs of Floral Park, New York. So nowadays Americans have wonderful gladioli farms from Maine to California—different varieties succeeding best in different climates. And although coming originally from a tropical climate, they are as luxuriantly lovely now as the exotic orchid, yet far less costly. Indeed, where there are gladioli we may say:

"Here is the place where loveliness keeps house."

'Maid of the Mist'—Gladiolus

In their search for new things and new methods, early gladioli hybridizers were inspired to go back to the wild, primitive types for the introduction of new forms, colors, habits, etc. This search for something new in races and varieties led those earlier growers back to the low, marshy lands of tropical Africa. Near the Zambezi Falls they found a wild one known as "Primulina" which had a distinct hood development for the protection of its reproductive organs from the dense mists and fogs of the falls. This *Primulina* species is of the purest yellow and was given the name "Maid of the Mist." Through the ages it has adapted itself to its growing conditions near the falls, and today in the gardens all over the world one may find these modern varieties with the hood-like reminder of the way that nature took care of its own development for centuries before man attempted to aid and hasten progress and development.

When the *Primulina* gladiolus

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E. C. YOUNG
Randolph, Mass.

Potting Garden Plants for Winter Window

Bellmore, N. Y.

FOR those who live in north temperate latitudes, August is a good month in which to consider the garden in relation to plants for the winter window. Many will have plants left from last winter; some will wish to buy new ones, while others will wish to take indoors certain plants which have graced the garden during the summer. And every bit of care given the plants now will mean volumes next winter.

Potted plants from last winter should have been rested during the first part of the summer and started into more active growth now. These may be cut back quite severely, but be sure to leave enough strong wood to support the new growth and flowers. Unless they were shifted in the spring, it is best to repot them now, using a pot only one size larger.

If new plants are to be bought, August is the best time to get them, as the prices are but a fraction of what they will be later on.

If plants from the garden are to be potted for winter display, select sturdy ones now, lest you wait too long and the frost catches them. With a sharp trowel or long blade, knife cut a half, or a third around the plant with the blade slanted in toward the root. In this preliminary root pruning, the circle should be slightly smaller than the pot to be used, the pot being usually a four- or five-inch one. At this time, remove any buds or blossoms there may be and cut the plant back severely, removing some of the oldest wood. Two or three weeks later make another cut, and if the ground is very dry soak thoroughly several hours before lifting. Pruning the roots in advance of potting gives the plant a chance to recover from the transplanting and to form new feeding roots so that it may more easily establish itself in the pot.

Plugging

Potted plants can be put in the shade on the porch or sunk up to their roots in the earth under a tree. This will provide shade and moisture and keep them from drying out. When the pots are plunged, lightly cork the holes in the bottoms to keep the roots from growing through and into the earth. Also leave slight air-locks beneath the pots to enable better drainage and free access of air to the roots.

The Begonia is one of the best winter blooming plants and needs plenty of sunlight and water. It is raised from cuttings, that may be planted out of doors in the spring when the weather has become settled, but must be potted in the early autumn.

Camellia Japonica belongs to the same family of plants as tea, the same family and the same. It has handsome thick leathery leaves, and, by cultivation, beautiful double flowers of white, pink, rose, and carmine, striped and splashed. Plants for blooming must be three years old. New growth is made in the spring and new plants are raised from cuttings. Camellia Japonica must be kept cool during July and August to prevent second growth, and they should be repotted only in January or February if the roots have become pot-bound.

A Great Favorite

The geranium is probably the most popular of house plants. As everyone knows, the leaves are fuzzy to touch and the beautiful, double flowers range from white to scarlet and maroon. The new plants are raised from cuttings and the old plants should be cut back after each year's growth.

Centrum, the night-blooming jasmine, is smooth leaved and has many yellow flowers that are very fragrant at night. Make the cuttings in spring and be sure to plunge the pots in the summer.

Of course, in this list of house plants, ferns and palms should be included, but this is not the time of the year to discuss them.

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BULLS RAMPANT IN STEELS AND SPECIALTIES

American Telephone Reaches New Peak at 300 Share
—Closing Is Strong

NEW YORK (C)—Bullish sentiment in the steel, chemical and electrical markets today was reflected in a strong closing of the New York Stock Exchange. American Telephone reached a new peak at 300 shares, while the steel and electrical sectors also showed significant gains. The market was characterized by a strong upward trend, with many stocks reaching new highs.

The steel market was particularly strong, with many stocks showing gains. The electrical sector also performed well, with several stocks reaching new peaks. The overall market sentiment was bullish, with investors showing confidence in the future of the economy.

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Closing Prices

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Tel. & Tel.	300	298	299	300
Am. Steel	100	98	99	100
Am. Electric	50	48	49	50
Am. Gas	20	18	19	20
Am. Oil	10	8	9	10
Am. Sugar	5	4	4.5	5
Am. Tobacco	15	14	14.5	15
Am. Textile	30	28	29	30
Am. Paper	40	38	39	40
Am. Rubber	60	58	59	60
Am. Leather	70	68	69	70
Am. Lumber	80	78	79	80
Am. Brick	90	88	89	90
Am. Cement	100	98	99	100
Am. Glass	110	108	109	110
Am. Pottery	120	118	119	120
Am. Jewelry	130	128	129	130
Am. Clothing	140	138	139	140
Am. Food	150	148	149	150
Am. Medicine	160	158	159	160
Am. Chemicals	170	168	169	170
Am. Minerals	180	178	179	180
Am. Metals	190	188	189	190
Am. Fuels	200	198	199	200
Am. Power	210	208	209	210
Am. Transportation	220	218	219	220
Am. Communication	230	228	229	230
Am. Entertainment	240	238	239	240
Am. Real Estate	250	248	249	250
Am. Insurance	260	258	259	260
Am. Banking	270	268	269	270
Am. Finance	280	278	279	280
Am. Government	290	288	289	290
Am. Foreign	300	298	299	300
Am. Commodities	310	308	309	310
Am. Agriculture	320	318	319	320
Am. Livestock	330	328	329	330
Am. Fisheries	340	338	339	340
Am. Forestry	350	348	349	350
Am. Mining	360	358	359	360
Am. Manufacturing	370	368	369	370
Am. Retail	380	378	379	380
Am. Wholesale	390	388	389	390
Am. Import	400	398	399	400
Am. Export	410	408	409	410
Am. Shipping	420	418	419	420
Am. Airline	430	428	429	430
Am. Maritime	440	438	439	440
Am. Railroads	450	448	449	450
Am. Canals	460	458	459	460
Am. Pipelines	470	468	469	470
Am. Bridges	480	478	479	480
Am. Tunnels	490	488	489	490
Am. Dams	500	498	499	500
Am. Harbors	510	508	509	510
Am. Ports	520	518	519	520
Am. Airports	530	528	529	530
Am. Seaports	540	538	539	540
Am. Spaceports	550	548	549	550
Am. Planets	560	558	559	560
Am. Stars	570	568	569	570
Am. Galaxies	580	578	579	580
Am. Universes	590	588	589	590
Am. Multiverses	600	598	599	600
Am. Hyperuniverses	610	608	609	610
Am. Megaverses	620	618	619	620
Am. Gigaverses	630	628	629	630
Am. Petaverses	640	638	639	640
Am. Septaverses	650	648	649	650
Am. Octaverses	660	658	659	660
Am. Nonaverses	670	668	669	670
Am. Decaverses	680	678	679	680
Am. Undecaverses	690	688	689	690
Am. Duodecaverses	700	698	699	700
Am. Tredecaverses	710	708	709	710
Am. Quattuordecaverses	720	718	719	720
Am. Quindecaverses	730	728	729	730
Am. Sexdecaverses	740	738	739	740
Am. Septdecaverses	750	748	749	750
Am. Octodecaverses	760	758	759	760
Am. Nondecaverses	770	768	769	770
Am. Vigintiaverses	780	778	779	780
Am. Unvigintiaverses	790	788	789	790
Am. Duovigintiaverses	800	798	799	800
Am. Trigintiaverses	810	808	809	810
Am. Quadragintaaverses	820	818	819	820
Am. Quingentaaverses	830	828	829	830
Am. Sexcentaaverses	840	838	839	840
Am. Septingentaaverses	850	848	849	850
Am. Octingentaaverses	860	858	859	860
Am. Noningentaaverses	870	868	869	870
Am. Centaverses	880	878	879	880
Am. Centenaaverses	890	888	889	890
Am. Miliaaverses	900	898	899	900
Am. Decimilaaverses	910	908	909	910
Am. Centumilaaverses	920	918	919	920
Am. Miliaaverses	930	928	929	930
Am. Decimilaaverses	940	938	939	940
Am. Centumilaaverses	950	948	949	950
Am. Miliaaverses	960	958	959	960
Am. Decimilaaverses	970	968	969	970
Am. Centumilaaverses	980	978	979	980
Am. Miliaaverses	990	988	989	990
Am. Decimilaaverses	1000	998	999	1000

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Tel. & Tel.	300	298	299	300
Am. Steel	100	98	99	100
Am. Electric	50	48	49	50
Am. Gas	20	18	19	20
Am. Oil	10	8	9	10
Am. Sugar	5	4	4.5	5
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Am. Pottery	120	118	119	120
Am. Jewelry	130	128	129	130
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Am. Government	290	288	289	290
Am. Foreign	300	298	299	300
Am. Commodities	310	308	309	310
Am. Agriculture	320	318	319	320
Am. Livestock	330	328	329	330
Am. Fisheries	340	338	339	340
Am. Forestry	350	348	349	350
Am. Mining	360	358	359	360
Am. Manufacturing	370	368	369	370
Am. Retail	380	378	379	380
Am. Wholesale	390	388	389	390
Am. Import	400	398	399	400
Am. Export	410	408	409	410
Am. Shipping	420	418	419	420
Am. Airline	430	428	429	430
Am. Maritime	440	438	439	440
Am. Railroads	450	448	449	450
Am. Canals	460	458	459	460
Am. Pipelines	470	468	469	470
Am. Bridges	480	478	479	480
Am. Tunnels	490	488	489	490
Am. Dams	500	498	499	500
Am. Harbors	510	508	509	510
Am. Ports	520	518	519	520
Am. Airports	530	528	529	530
Am. Seaports	540	538	539	540
Am. Spaceports	550	548	549	550
Am. Planets	560	558	559	560
Am. Stars	570	568	569	570
Am. Galaxies	580	578	579	580
Am. Universes	590	588	589	590
Am. Multiverses	600	598	599	600
Am. Hyperuniverses	610	608	609	610
Am. Megaverses	620	618	619	620
Am. Gigaverses	630	628	629	630
Am. Petaverses	640	638	639	640
Am. Septaverses	650	648	649	650
Am. Octaverses	660	658	659	660
Am. Nonaverses	670	668	669	670
Am. Decaverses	680	678	679	680
Am. Undecaverses	690	688	689	690
Am. Duodecaverses	700	698	699	700
Am. Tredecaverses	710	708	709	710
Am. Quattuordecaverses	720	718	719	720
Am. Quindecaverses	730	728	729	730
Am. Sexdecaverses	740	738	739	740
Am. Septdecaverses	750	748	749	750
Am. Octodecaverses	760	758	759	760
Am. Nondecaverses	770	768	769	770
Am. Vigintiaverses	780	778	779	780
Am. Unvigintiaverses	790	788	789	790
Am. Duovigintiaverses	800	798	799	800
Am. Trigintiaverses	810	808	809	810
Am. Quadragintaaverses	820	818	819	820
Am. Quingentaaverses	830	828	829	830
Am. Sexcentaaverses	840	838	839	840
Am. Septingentaaverses	850	848	849	850
Am. Octingentaaverses	860	858	859	860
Am. Noningentaaverses	870	868	869	870
Am. Centaverses	880	878	879	880
Am. Centenaaverses	890	888	889	890
Am. Miliaaverses	900	898	899	900
Am. Decimilaaverses	910	908	909	910
Am. Centumilaaverses	920	918	919	920
Am. Miliaaverses	930	928	929	930
Am. Decimilaaverses	940	938	939	940
Am. Centumilaaverses	950	948	949	950
Am. Miliaaverses	960	958	959	960
Am. Decimilaaverses	970	968	969	970
Am. Centumilaaverses	980	978	979	980
Am. Miliaaverses	990	988	989	990
Am. Decimilaaverses	1000	998	999	1000

MARKET OPINIONS

Market at a Glance
The market was strong and active, with many stocks reaching new highs. The steel and electrical sectors were particularly strong, while the agricultural sector showed some weakness. Overall, the market sentiment was bullish, with investors showing confidence in the future of the economy.

NEW YORK COTTON

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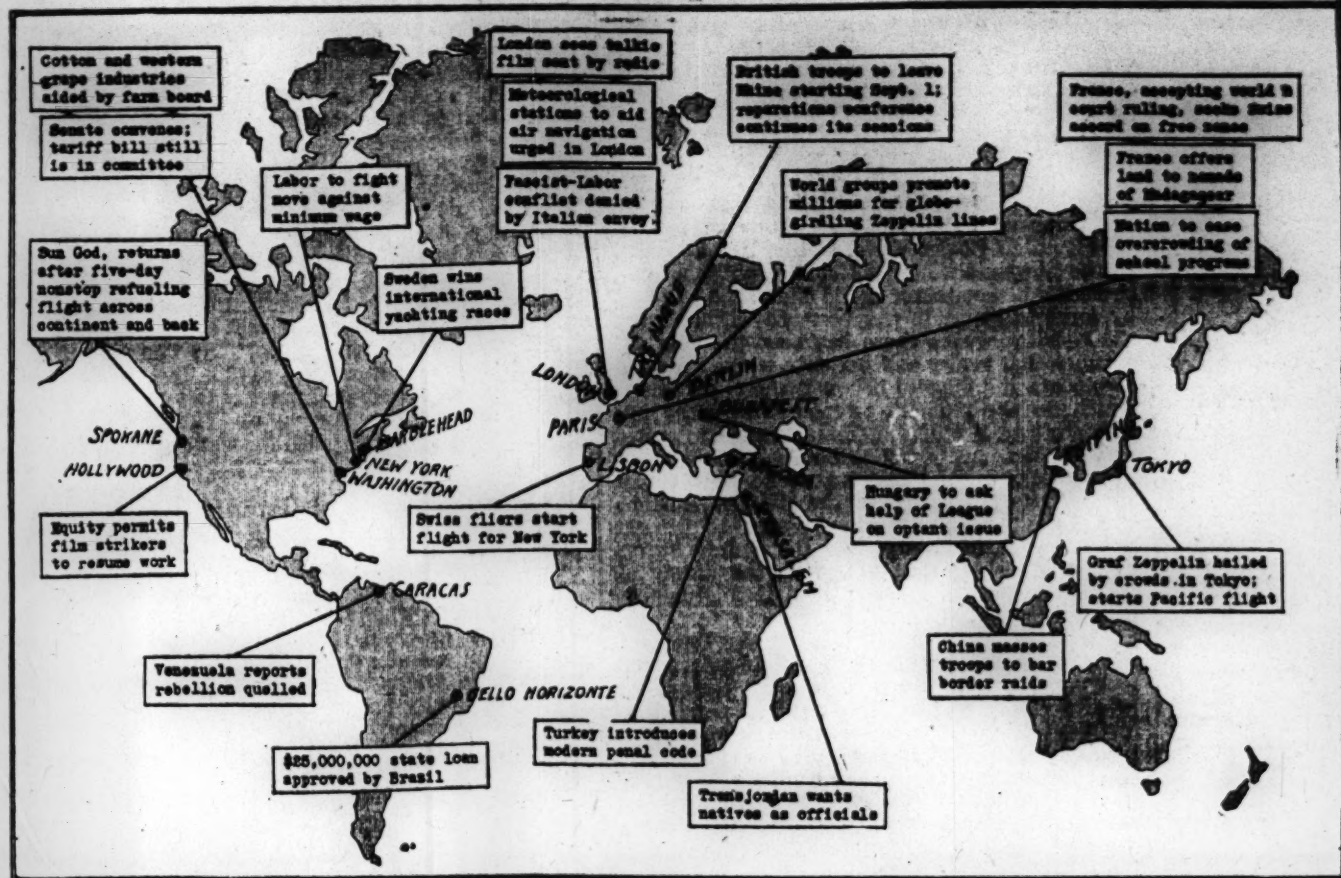
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



I Record only the Sunny Hours



Remembering the Horses

DOWN in the crowded city streets in lower New York, where boats come in and boxes of fruit are taken to be stacked for wholesale disposal, and everything is particularly hot and difficult for the faithful horse, there is a cardboard sign fastened to a water hydrant. "Please water your horses" is the first part of the invitation. And beside it there stand a number of new, clean, shiny tin pails with fresh, cool water just drawn from the hydrant. A man stands beside the pails, and occasionally one sees him go out with a pail of water to some animal which, because of traffic, cannot reach the water. After each drink the pail is emptied and freshly refilled. One stops to read the remainder of the sign, which continues: "New York Women's League and Ella Prince Speyer Hospital for Animals, 330 Lafayette Street, New York." Because it is a thoughtfulness which cannot be acknowledged by the beneficiaries by word of thanks, this concerted kindness—the fresh pails, the fresh water and the man in attendance to fill them up—stands out all the more in a crowded downtown district on an especially hot summer's day.

Macan (Ga.) Telegraph: Press dispatch says General Ignatieff, Khabachew, formerly commander at Moscow, is now in charge of all Russian forces at Blagoveshchensk, on the Siberian border. And that is as far as we read.

Washington Star: "It is predicted that every citizen can own an automobile, the only question being whether he can find room for it on the already crowded thoroughfare."

Judge: You might say the movie have gone from bad to worse.

A Word a Day

Adamant

The Greek word from which this is derived is *adamas* (adamas), meaning literally "unconquerable." The early Greek writers used the word as applying to a very hard metal, such as was used in armor. Plato also gave this term to a metal resembling gold, and later Greek writers employed it for diamondlike gems.

In medieval times the Latin *adamant*, "to be attracted to," was taken as significant in the combination of the word *adamant* and the word *adamant* as an adjective to various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by extreme hardness. In general and poetically, anything of impenetrable hardness may be compared to adamant or its impregnable quality termed *adamantine*, as an "adamant heart" and "adamantine justice."

We emphasize the first syllable of *ad-a-mant*. Sound the first and third *a's* as in *ack*, second as in *sofa*.

"On rocks of adamant it stands secure."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show
Rustic: "The old inn must be difficult to paint—you're the 'undeth' they've sent down to 'ave a go at it!'"

The Shrinking Audience
In a small northern town a company of barnstormers was playing to a meager audience. The villain dragged the shrinking herd down the stage to the footlights, and in her ear he hissed: "Are we alone?" "No, guv'nor," interrupted the lone occupant of the gallery, "not tonight you ain't, but you will be tomorrow night."—*Montreal Daily Star*.

Helped Him
"You know, Dad, he always said he'd never marry until the right girl came along."
"Well, how does he know you are the right one?"
"Oh, I told him I was."—*Tit-Bits*.

The Substitute
"Auntie, kin I have some straw-berries?"
"Strawberries are out of season." He hesitated for a moment, and then added: "Is cookies?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

With Flowers
The Lady: "Oh, there is still some dew on these wonderful flowers you brought me."
Her Beau (absently): "Yes, I know, but I'll settle up for them on pay day."—*Detroit News*.

The Style
"Is the furniture in their home modern?"
"Sure! It's all antique."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Nothing to It
Writer (who has just been turned down): "But perhaps you could use this article if I were to tell it down."
Editor: "No good at all. If you were to take a gallon of water and boil it down to a pint, it would still be water."—*Intervenor Courier*.

In the "Talkie" World
Reporter: "What are your views on naval disarmament?"
Movie Director: "I'd prefer to give them on nasal disarmament."

A Quotation for Today

I BELIEVE that any man's life will be filled with constant and unexpected encouragement if he but make up his mind to do his level best each day.—BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Dr. William Beebe has invented a radium illuminated book for deep sea fishing. We claim first rights to a pair of radium illuminated gloves for nighttime fish tale telling.

San Francisco Chronicle: You can tell when you've taken the wrong turn and got off the highway. The scenery doesn't urge you to buy anything.

Detroit News: We do hope something is done about it before the Young Plan becomes middle-aged.

Detroit News: Due to the generally heightened efficiency in a machine age, one silkworm now makes a sweater that formerly required two sheep.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Not far from Gulf of Mexico, Florida

Dear Waddles:
For some time I have been thinking of sending a letter to you via the Mail Bag, and was interested in seeing that you had a letter recently from two of your cousins. Now I think it is time to send mine. But first I must introduce myself. I am a yellow-headed parrot, and the rest of me is light green, excepting the beginning end of my wings, which are red and yellow.

Because I am arrayed in feathers, I naturally have a featherly interest in you, although I am also interested in fur, especially when it comes to Mr. Scroggins. My table, which has a four-inch rim round it to hold cards, and a tower of perches in the center, is in the same room with a bigger table where The Christian Science Monitor is laid for the family to read. So I hear many interesting things, especially through the Youngest Member. It is a good thing to keep still and listen well, for I learn many things in this way. That is how I learned a game the children played—"A bushel of wheat, a bushel of rye—Who's not ready 'holer! I—I—I!"

—and I can "holer" it as loud as any of them. And I must tell you that two times I have been taken into the next room and put on the back of a chair right by the piano where I can see the Lady play while she and the Youngest Member sing songs.

I have been living here but a few months, but I was in my other home for thirty years. No, I am not old. The Lady heard someone say that I could be 100 years old, for that was what the Encyclopedia—a what-ever that is—said. So I am quite in

the prime of my youth—a young gentleman, in fact.

You should see me climb way up a tree when someone puts me out-of-doors. Sometimes I get so high that it takes a long bamboo pole to reach me. I grasp the end of it firmly with my feet and beak, and so am lifted up and down. It is quite a sensation to gently swing through the air that way.

Will you accept an invitation to spend next winter in Florida? I am sure the Family would give you a most cordial welcome. At the back of the house is Little Stream, which flows right into the arms of Big Stream, which carries it along to the Gulf of Mexico. I recently heard the Youngest Member say she had just seen a big gorgeous duck, all blue and green and black, paddling down Big Stream, and the Lady said it was a sea duck, for she had seen many of them on sand bars along the coast. You could have such a good time in Little Stream and Big Stream, as they are so handy, being right here.

I was a bit excited recently to see a picture in the Monitor of Mr. Scroggins at a typewriter, and a copy of a letter he had written. My, that is something to do! There are typewriters in this house, but I never thought of trying to use one of them. The only thing I can do that pertains at all to writing is to "take my quill in hand," which I do when a large feather comes out

of one of my wings. I grasp it with one of my feet and with the aid of my beak work it around until I have hold of it near the quill end, then I scratch my head with the quill. The Family say it looks quite like I am trying to think about something, which is something to think about.

I call all meals "breakfast," which makes it quite simple, so that if I am not certain of the time of day, I do not make the mistake of calling a meal by the wrong name—for instance, dinner for lunch.

I should be delighted some day to hear the Youngest Member say, as she opens the Monitor, "Well, here is a letter in the Mail Bag from Waddles to Poll!"

With feathers of affection,
Poll-E

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy it very much. I have a pet dog called Tim. He is a big black and white dog, and he has won many prizes at dog shows.

I should like to correspond with a girl my age (11). I read Cleo McC's, which I cut out every day and put in my scrapbook.

Los Angeles is a very beautiful city and the varieties of climate offer an ideal place to live. I have only been out here two years, as I had always lived in Washington, D. C., the United States' wonderful capital. I am 14 years old and a sophomore in high school, and am very interested in all kinds of sports, reading, and photography. I should love to correspond with girls my age or older in any part of the world, and would gladly tell my correspondents anything about Washington or California.

Frances M.

anywhere. I like to read Snubs and Waddles, and also stories on the Young Folks' and Children's pages. I have a sister named Wanda who is 11 years old.

The Camp Fire group I belong to is named Ka-ta-llu-ta. My Indian name is Na-wa-kwah, meaning "nature lover."—Madelyn W.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have long been a constant reader of its interesting pages. I think it is a marvelous paper, because there are always so many interesting things to read in it, and it is also helping to bring about world friendship, which the whole world is striving to attain. My favorite clippings are the Sundial, One Minute Biographies, and Snubs, which I cut out every day and put in my scrapbook.

Los Angeles is a very beautiful city and the varieties of climate offer an ideal place to live. I have only been out here two years, as I had always lived in Washington, D. C., the United States' wonderful capital. I am 14 years old and a sophomore in high school, and am very interested in all kinds of sports, reading, and photography. I should love to correspond with girls my age or older in any part of the world, and would gladly tell my correspondents anything about Washington or California.

Frances M.

Muroc, California

Dear Editor:
I like Snubs, the Children's and Young Folks' pages. I enjoyed "David of Number Ten" very much. I am a Girl Scout and like Scout-ing very much. I have moved away from Los Angeles, so that I do not go to Scout meetings now, but I should like to hear from other Girl Scouts and Girl Guides in different countries.

I am 12 years of age and in the seventh grade. We live near a dry lake called Rogers' Dry Lake. It is seven miles wide and about four times as long. They have had motorcycle races on it.

I like birds very much and here we have killdeer, meadow larks, doves, wild canaries and many other birds whose names I do not know.

Margaret T.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I've been reading it nearly every time since it has appeared on the Young Folks' page. I enjoy reading Snubs, Waddles, the Sundial, and also "In Lighter Vein," on the next to the last page in the Monitor. My brother has a book of Snubs' doings and we all enjoy reading it.

We live about an hour's drive from the beach, and nearly every Sunday in the summer we go down after Sunday School. The beach I like best is Palisades Del Rey. It has a bay that curves inland about a mile. It's a very nice place to learn to swim, because there are no breakers there.

I am nearly 12 years old and should like to correspond with a girl about my age in any part of the world. I attend Fourth Church, in Los Angeles.

Patricia P.

Englewood, Colorado

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 13 years old and am a Camp Fire Girl, and I should like to correspond with Camp Fire Girls

Answer to Match Puzzle: Leave center square, removing the eight matches around it, leaving the large outside square.

Start With Letter "D" and Moving Up or Down, Right or Left (Not Diagonally). Spell a Proverb. Spaces Between Words Are Provided For.

What Proverb?

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N O H G I
O T D T -
R A E F
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One Minute
Biographies.

Who: CHARLEMAGNE.

Where: France.

When: Eighth and ninth centuries.

Why famous: A French king who established the feudal system of empire; the first king to extend his powers until absolute sovereignty had been transferred from church to state; the man who systematically introduced classic culture to the Germanic peoples.

The elder son of Pippin the Short, he inherited domains among the Frankish tribes, later acquiring those of his brother Carloman. Never a brilliant militarist, he yet became ruler of the most extensive domains since the ancient Roman Empire. Through his genius for making coalitions and encouraging local feudal rule under his protectorate, as well as by conquest, he acquired all of Central Europe, including the land of the Franks, Saxons, and Bavarians, the territory of the Lombards in north Italy, Saracenic north Spain, and concessions in Jerusalem. The year 800 dates his coronation as Emperor of St. Peter's in Rome.

He extended classic learning. About his court he gathered great scholars, including Alcuin, an Englishman from the school of York and a student in Italy, and Einhard, his Frankish friend and his biographer. The children of the court were given classic instruction. The king himself was a humble student, acquiring a reading knowledge of his own tongue and of Latin and Greek, but penmanship he never mastered. He was zealous, however, for his people. He was patron of the school at Tours under Alcuin, the model for the schools ordered by him in every diocese.

Although a figure of history of the first importance, Charlemagne has become the center of an idealistic tradition strikingly similar to that which has gathered around the English King Arthur. The latter had his Knights of the Round Table, the former his twelve Paladins. King Arthur wielded his sword Excalibur, a Charlemagne his bright blade Joyeuse. The Knights of the Table Round rode in quest of the Holy Grail, the Paladins to rescue Jerusalem from the Moslems. The deeds of Charlemagne and his Paladins were made the subject of many a chanson de geste sung by the wandering trouvères in his own day and long after, of which the most noble is the majestic Chanson de Roland.

It is said that he was a constant reader of St. Augustine's De Civitate Dei, and made the government of the ideal holy city the model by which he sought to rule his own temporal domains in a manner pleasing to God. This duty he carried out grandly and on the whole beneficently.

Odds and Ends

Chromium for Headlights
Tests conducted by the United States Bureau of Standards show that chromium is better suited as a reflector for automobile headlights than nickel.

First Paper Money
The world's oldest paper money has been sent from Sweden to Amsterdam for exhibition at the International Economic Exposition. The money was in reality a sort of letter of credit issued in 1661 by a private banker in Stockholm.

For Visibility
Because orange colored objects are most easily distinguished at long distances, the attendants at an air field at Kansas City, Mo., have been outfitted with orange overalls so pilots preparing to land can readily see them.

First Loop-the-loop
Adolphe Pegoud was the first flier to loop-the-loop. The stunt was performed near Paris in September, 1913, in a Bleriot monoplane.

THE MONITOR READER
These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What important things should one remember to make story-telling most effective?—Educational Page... 20

2. What type of tree is the most popular along the thoroughfares of the United States?—Odds and Ends... 20

3. How many volumes are necessary to catalogue the books of the British Museum Library?—Editorial... 20

4. What southern port's foreign commerce is exceeded only by that of New York?—News Section... 20

5. How does a small Nova Scotian railroad make its observation cars more pleasant for passengers?—Among the Railroads... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

What Is Your Percentage?

What Is Your Percentage?

What Is Your Percentage?

What Is Your Percentage?

What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Conciliation Again a Victor

THE victory of reason over self-will and strife in the Lancashire cotton trade wages dispute, signified by the award of the arbitration board—which, as told in a dispatch from London, unanimously decided that the employers' case for wage reduction had been proved, but fixed the amount at 6½ per cent, or one-half the amount sought—is one of the most hopeful events in British industry since the war. If its only effect were the immediate one of bringing to an end a conflict involving the cessation of nearly all the mills, the unemployment of half a million operatives and the most severe damage that could possibly be inflicted in existing circumstances, both to the British cotton industry and to the general trade of the country, its importance could hardly be exaggerated.

It is likely to have results far greater than these, however. For many years before the war industrial relations in the cotton industry were held up as an example to all other workers and employers. Under the famous Brooklands Agreement, negotiated in 1893, there was a long period of peace and stability, and the machinery for collective bargaining developed under this agreement was described by Sidney Webb in "Industrial Democracy" as approaching the ideal.

Under the difficult post-war conditions, with declining trade and financial embarrassment, the tendency to engage in disputes and trials of strength has been increasingly manifest. This explains the breakdown of the pre-stoppage negotiations and the failure of the first mediation efforts of the Ministry of Labor. The culmination of the tendency in the three weeks' stoppage preceding the full acceptance of the idea of arbitration, which had been proposed by the operatives and rejected by the employers, had vividly revealed to both sides the perils of conflict and the urgent necessity for a return to the former method of conciliation and peaceful agreement.

An additional reason for the belief that this recourse to arbitration marks the beginning of a new era of better relations in the cotton industry is to be found in the readiness expressed on both sides to consider a suggestion by Sir Horace Wilson, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Labor, that a standing joint consultative committee with an independent chairman should be set up to promote in every possible way the efficiency and economic welfare of the industry. If this suggestion is definitely adopted, the lead of the cotton employers and the trade unions will give a powerful impetus to the wider movement initiated by Lord Melchett's group of employers and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress for the development of industrial co-operation.

Events leading to the calling off of the stoppage and the resort to arbitration prove that, even in circumstances of apparently hopeless deadlock, an unrelenting conciliatory effort can achieve success.

Ramsay MacDonald's airplane flight from Lossiemouth to Edinburgh to discuss the advantages of arbitration with the employers' representatives, the visit of the officials of the Trade Union Congress to Manchester to consult with the leaders of the operatives, and, finally, the persuasive arguments of Sir Horace Wilson and his assistants were all factors of the greatest importance in breaking down the existing intractability.

The causes of industrial peace, of arbitration as a means of preventing or limiting calamitous struggles, and of a closer co-operation between employers and workers in wider matters than wages and working conditions, have all been splendidly served by this threefold mediation now brought to what appears to be an equitable judicial conclusion.

That Crookless Squash

THE ungainly camel, with its curving neck and general effect of a shaggy mountain taking a morning walk, has long been an object of curious interest, but no less than its cousin of the vegetable kingdom, the summer squash.

Many gardeners have studied the topography of this oddity, and wondered how it developed all its humps and furrows. As a household delicacy the squash has its merits, but as an object of beauty it is nothing less than a comic valentine. It is therefore good news to learn that the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station has succeeded in removing the crook from the vegetable's neck, and that henceforth it will look like a fine yellow cucumber. Now for the moral of the tale.

The ordinary garden variety orator likewise needs some horticultural attention. Have you ever watched him rise at a meeting, adjust his chin, and then blithely announce that "he did not come to make a speech," when all the time he is fairly bubbling over with observations?

And have you also noticed how extra words and phrases sprinkle the conversation of the average human being? The crux should now be taken out of the situation, the dawn out of a new era, the public out of an auction, and opinion out of consensus. Ready talkers who interlard casual remarks with "My dear," "Now listen," "You see," "If you know what I mean," should carefully heed the lesson presented by the remodeled squash. To quote a

Gilbert-Sullivan refrain, many old speech favorites "never would be missed."

First of all, farsighted reformers will probably feel impelled to take the squeak out of the automobile, the static out of the radio, the bump out of the road, and the starch out of a newly laundered soft collar. After that, the sky is the limit. Thus will the squash, minus its crook, prove its right to enduring fame.

China Suspects a Hidden Hand

CHINA, insisting that she is being goaded and imposed upon beyond endurance by the Russian Soviet Government, has appealed to the powers through an identic note, seeking to justify her course if she is compelled to resist by force of arms. In the Western world during the last few weeks there has been growing assurance that sanity and patience would combine to placate the dispute between the two nations which for the moment seemed to threaten immediate war. A study of China's note to neutral nations can hardly fail to cause a doubt as to the sincerity of the Soviet's attitude. If, as China alleges, the possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway is being made a mere pretext to distract the attention of Europe and the United States from more significant activities, the safety of China will not be assured even if this dispute is compromised.

The charge laid at the door of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the old one which it has so often faced. It is that under the present ruling régime there is being carried on in China that system of organized propaganda which Lenin and Trotsky hoped would convert all the world to Communism. China alleges that for two years or more these efforts have been carried on in that country, the finances being supplied from the misappropriated revenues of the railroad which is now the subject of controversy, as well as those of other Soviet-controlled institutions and industries.

What is the immediate objective sought by Moscow? China says it is the overthrow of the Chinese Government, coupled with the destruction of China's entire political and economic system. If these charges are founded upon fact, it is not difficult, under all the circumstances, to understand why Russia, fortified and prepared to undertake an armed invasion, has been biding its opportunity in the belief that China would make itself the aggressor in the eyes of the people of the West.

China, which, it seemed a few years ago, might be destined to become a pawn in the hands of Communist leaders, has offered strong and heretofore successful resistance to the spread of Soviet doctrines. Is it the hope of Russian radicals that what they failed to accomplish by secret means can now be more successfully done by conquest of arms? China is not the goal of the ambitious world revolutionists. Convinced or conquered, it will be but a stepping-stone in the march of Communism toward the West.

Lifting a "Ghost's" Mask

THOSE who have puzzled over the source of anonymous books, magazine and newspaper articles are facing a new problem in attempting to decipher the identity of many modern authors. This is due to an increasing tendency to employ "ghosts" both in the United States and abroad.

The "ghost" writers have been defined as those whose works are published under the signatures of celebrated persons "(a) too illiterate to write, (b) too lazy to write, (c) too conscious of their own importance to soil their fingers with ink, or (d) just too awful when they do write."

The definition is from one reply to inquiries on the subject made by the British Institute of Journalists. The investigation—as might be expected in editorial circles—was productive of widely divergent opinions. Some publishers felt that "ghosting" might be allowable within certain limits, while others completely disparaged the practice.

Those who justified it appeared to take the stand that the writer, like the mechanic, may sell his talents wherever they bring a reasonable return, despite the fact that his work appears beneath another's trade-mark. They overlook the point that more is involved than the matter of personal credit. The strength of the pen lies in the fact that the author assumes responsibility for his statements. A system which strikes at this fundamental is always misleading and oftentimes malicious.

Stories by famous aviators, autobiographies by celebrated actresses, articles by athletes, essays by corporation presidents are repeatedly written by someone else who often supplies the views and opinions as well as the technique. To offset this and still permit the prominent use of "box-office" names, some publishers are adopting the double by-line. This reads: "The Story of My Success, by John Bigbusiness, as told to William Quill." It is a sagacious step, for the public cannot be expected to give credence to the written word where it has reason to doubt the authenticity of authorship.

A Memorial Forever New

THE large, rural, mid-Victorian house in Cummington, Mass., which sheltered the boyhood days of William Cullen Bryant, has just been opened to the public as a memorial. It was here that, at the age of seventeen, he wrote "Thanatopsis," the poem which is judged by many to have marked the beginning of poetry in America.

With the house is 200 acres of rolling meadows and forested hills—an ideal refuge for the little creatures of the woods and for the larger creatures of the towns and cities.

That this small spot of old New England remains practically unmolested by the sometimes vandal-like march of progress, which has trodden down so much of America's natural charm, is a thing for which the country should be grateful. That its almost primitive condition should be allowed to remain, so far as possible, a perpetual oasis of rural tranquillity, seems likewise desirable. But that it may have a further and higher mission than that of being maintained as a mere recreational show place, a mission more fittingly commemorative than just remaining a pleasant reminder of a great name, is a

thought still more gratifying. And such a thought was voiced at the dedication ceremonies by Walter Richard Eaton, author and lecturer.

"I would wish," he said, in speaking of the need for a place where young and poorly rewarded genius might be maintained at a small cost, "to see this homestead furnish an environment of unspoiled natural beauty, and in some way furnish also the needed encouragement and stimulation to those who feel its spell and have in them, however dimly, some divine capacity of creative response."

The thought seems worthy of consideration. America, today as never before, perhaps, has need of poets and seers. All too often in the past it has turned an indifferent shoulder to the early efforts of such thinkers, and thus possibly frustrated or delayed their fruition. If, by providing in this sequestered retreat a place of "encouragement and stimulation," the trustees of the old homestead may strengthen the steps of budding genius and thus hasten the coming of new singers, the memorial to William Cullen Bryant need never languish for want of praise.

Using a Musical Tape Measure

TESTS which students at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y., must pass for entrance, promotion and graduation are something different from what used to be known as examinations; and to judge by a monograph which Hazel M. Stanton of the Eastman faculty puts forth they are something of greater general usefulness. They show the school to be more interested in the artistic preparedness of the American people than in the professional advancement of certain ambitious applicants. They signify a hope on the part of the teachers to get hold of the best intellectual material they can find, and to accomplish with it the utmost for the benefit of the community, rather than a desire to furnish knowledge for making a career to a few musically inclined young men and women who happen to come along.

An idea of collectivity, then, replaces that of individuality in education; resides, indeed, in the nature of the tests themselves, which are based on measurement. They ask the student: How much talent have you? How much imagination? How much knack for interpretation? How much technical aptitude? How much gift for rhythm? How much zeal? Questions in quantity largely, though not altogether; for quality of tone in performance and progress in expression are also inquired into.

As Dr. Stanton sets matters forth, the tests enable instructors to tell about the student's future and to estimate production; to determine by response here and reaction there, by the showing, as it were, of calipers and tape-line, a vocalist's, violinist's, pianist's or composer's value to his town, his country or the international public.

When the tests are completed, students are found graded with a precision inevitable, even if somewhat mechanical, into five groups: Safe, probable, possible, doubtful and discouraged. The words indicate the viewpoint of the measurers, not that of the person whose measure is taken. At the one extreme, the student is safe for going on with music; at the other, he is discouraged from continuing the pursuit. Such confidence has Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School, in the system, that he favors, by remark in the foreword of Dr. Stanton's pamphlet, exclusion for all students in the "doubtful" and "discouraged" grades.

A change, truly, has come over music teaching from the days when conservatories, by every inducement salesmanship could devise, sought to bring in pupils. Pedagogic opinion may or may not approve, on the whole, the Eastman scheme of tests; but obviously, from the mere existence of such a thing, American youth has begun in seriousness to learn to sing, play and compose.

Little America Grows Up

Three main houses, a photographic laboratory, three main storerooms, radio and airplane workrooms, a machine shop, two hangars for planes, a magnetic observatory and workshop, a zoological workroom, a gymnasium, a three-tower radio antenna system and an entire system for generating electricity for radio and electric lights—how many small villages in various parts of the world can boast any more than "Little America," the base of the Byrd Expedition at the south pole?

Random Ramblings

With refueling planes now making such ready connections with other air ships which desire to refuel without landing, "gasoline stations" are virtually being established in the air. How long will it be before one can get a "hot dog" on the wing, as it were?

The sliding scale on sugar duties introduced by Senator Smoot will, it is said, if accepted, raise the price of sugar for the American consumer. The consumer is certainly hoping that the scale will prove of the ascending order.

How many who, as youngsters, used to ride on a load of hay, dreaming of the day when they might take a trip on an ocean liner, are now taking those ocean trips and dreaming of the hayrack rides of yesterday?

A sea sled, designed to cross the ocean at 75 miles an hour with thirty passengers aboard, is being built in an American shipyard. The words of that song may now be changed to "Sliding, sliding, over the bounding main."

After reading that a new dictionary requires 30,000 words to deal with the word "set," it is easy to understand why many hesitate to say offhand whether a hen "sets" or "sits."

A collector recently paid \$3000 for a letter by Edgar Allan Poe mentioning the author's financial difficulties. How much would he have "quoth" for the original "Raven"?

As he looks at the perfect views in camera advertising, the novice wonders who takes the pictures which show snapshots being made.

A clever cartoonist depicts teething rings for the new baby car. Are we to infer that it has its own rattle?

The Passing of Another Covered Wagon

THIS year, we read, the railway companies of Canada have canceled the annual harvest excursion to the wheat fields of the West, and, what is more significant, the excursions may never be resumed. Modern machinery and changed methods of farming have relegated the "harvest special" into the storeroom of the past. It passes, as did the covered wagon and the prospector with his pan. And with them it must have a place in the pageant of American history. For its service was honorable and picturesque and colorful; and it played as mightily a part as any in the building of the West. And, were it not for the harvest train, boys like Jared would never have seen the West, nor had the thick curtain of local pride and provincialism uprolled from before their vision.

When Jared paid his thirteen dollars, back in the early nineteen hundreds, to travel from St. John, N. B., to Winnipeg—one cent a mile to points beyond—he went aboard the harvest train, an awkward country boy, with the bright flame of adventure burning in his heart. Before him lay the West, a land of illimitable fields of golden wheat, where men worked from the first pale glimmer of dawn till the last bright gleam of day-faded out of the evening sky, and received wages that to his young inexperience sounded fantastic and legendary.

The men who boarded the train with him were for the most part beings who touched him with fearful awe. Many of them were the veterans of other harvests, and Jared listened to their exaggerated tales with open-mouthed wonder. The boy, Kit Carson, stealing out of Franklin on some westbound wagon train, must have listened to the tales of traders and trappers, and faced the Santa Fe trail with the same deep thrill that was Jared's.

For the harvest train was but the modern version of the wagon train that had only a few years before crawled like an indefatigable caterpillar across an interminable continent. In the bare ruggedness of colonist cars there clung the lingering, robust atmosphere of the Conestoga wagons. There was something in the crowds of harvesters, in their care-free, adventurous going forth, that was but a step removed from the days when lumbering wagons had gone this way before them, to open the prairies to harvest.

It was this that thrilled Jared, moved him the more deeply because he did not understand its significance. As the train crept around the northern shore of the Great Lakes, through a bleak confusion of jagged rocks where flat and fertile prairies seemed but a dim and distant illusion, he turned his eyes upon his traveling companions, and found assurance.

And who were these men who thrilled him? Farm boys like himself, looking forward, not to easy money and visionary schemes, but to the strong and heartening assurance of waiting work, and the beckoning, fruitful prairies; young men from quiet towns, with their eyes fixed upon the promise of growing young cities—Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton; laborers from camp and water front, making their annual pilgrimage to a known and proved Eldorado of unfulfilling work and top wages; and there, as on every train that crept out of the East, the sprinkling of women, teachers for the most part, the sturdy, courageous ones, leaving a search for urban positions to plant themselves on the prairies where schools stood empty for want of teachers.

The boy left the East armed with a substantial box lunch, one that would last—with the aid of lunch counter

supplements—till Winnipeg was reached. And the train had a schedule that was elastic to the extent of days. As in the days of prairie schooner transportation, one had the assurance of ultimate arrival, but there was no one who could foretell the time; almost every other train had precedence over the harvest special. Accommodations were primitive, the only usable washbowl being the brooks and water tanks at the roadside when the train made one of its frequent and lengthy stops.

And at the end, Winnipeg, a lusty infant of a city. It stood, a vociferously promising, embryonic metropolis, amid the broad acres of encircling wheat. Portage Avenue marched widely in asphalt through lanes of new and pretentious buildings; walked briskly through suburbs of new houses; and trailed off through black and sticky gumbo into the vastness of the "West." Men rushed from home to office with ambitious talk and plans of subdivisions and lots, new streets and expansion. And, just beyond the glimmer of electric lights, the coyotes lifted slim muscles and uttered their complaining howls to a complacent moon.

A cent a mile from Winnipeg. The immensity of the prairies stretched before Jared, to choose a destination as he wished, and yet the recognized system of choice was simplicity itself. If he had two dollars, the prospective harvester traveled 200 miles, if three dollars, 300 miles, and so on, with Calgary, and the foothills of the Rockies, as the only limit. So Jared chose, and found what he would have found in any other section, the clear gleam of cloudless harvest skies over an ocean of ripening wheat; the eager welcome of farmers wanting his help; and the men he was to work beside, native westerners, eastern farm boys like himself, and the boomers from "across the line."

These last, the boomers from over the border, were the ones who supplied the color to the harvest crew, who opened new vistas to Jared; these men who had followed the harvest up from Kansas as casually as the farm boy follows the cows home from pasture; hard-working, easy-going men, with the dust of long roads and far lands upon their shoes, in their feet the urge to keep traveling toward the lure of the urgent job and its accompanying wages, and in their hearts the ready camaraderie of the trail. Some people call them tramps, confusing them with the non-working variety of wanderers, and tramps they may be, but, then, so were Marco Polo, Kit Carson, and Johnny Appleseed.

Through the long day's work in the shining fields, Jared listened to their shouted jests, their talk of far cities and beckoning roads, and the world unrolled before him like a great, shining picture. And at night in the shanty wagon, with the clear, sparkling starlight overhead, and the coyotes' encircling howls, he listened enthralled, while Overland Slim sang "The Big Rock Candy Mountain."

So the harvest excursion may be no more. Modern farm machinery has taken the place of the eastern boy and Overland Slim. One cannot stay the march of progress, and must admit the usefulness of invention. But machinery, even the most modern and efficient, has its limitations. Man will never make a harvester-thresher that will bring with it the glamorous dreams that Jared and his like brought out of the East; nor will anyone ever invent a machine that will sing "The Big Rock Candy Mountain" as Overland Slim sang it in the evening after the day's work was done.

B. B. F.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

ONE newspaper of long standing has disappeared, and another of a far different character has been founded. Is it a sign of changing times? Le Gaulois, founded in 1868, was pleased to describe itself as "the organ of the aristocracy, of the 'Grande Bourgeoisie' and of 'high commerce.'" Its staff included a list of very well-known writers, and it claimed the distinction of being "the most literary of all French newspapers." Le Gaulois, associated with the Figaro, has stopped its presses. The new organ which has recently been established comes from another quarter. La République is a "Republican, Radical and Radical-Socialist" newspaper, and is supported by a wing of Parliament with few ties to the old French aristocracy. La République is primarily political rather than literary and favors Franco-German rapprochement.

Girls can now go down to the sea as well as boys. A three-masted barkentine, a vessel which has fished on the Newfoundland banks, has been made trim for a girls' school of seamanship and navigating. Commander and Mme. Hébert, who direct the institution known as La Palestra, are responsible for, and will be in charge of, this novel school. Provision is made for about twenty girls, who are expected to help out the regular crew of five experienced sailors. The Alcyon will remain in northern waters during the summer and sail to the Mediterranean for the winter months. The girls will wear sailors' costumes on board and a skirt uniform on shore with yachting cap.

Louis Antoine de Bougainville was a remarkable man. At the celebrations to take place this year in his honor, the lawyers of Paris must be represented because he was a lawyer. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must take part because he was secretary of an embassy; the Ministry of War, because he was "maréchal de camp"; the Ministry of Marine, because he was a rear admiral; the Academy of Sciences, the Geographical Society, and Society of Letters must share also because "le chevalier de Bougainville" was a man of many parts. He sailed around the world from 1766 to 1769, and wrote a description of his voyage which was widely read. There has now appeared a supporting document, the notes made by one who accompanied him, Charles Fesche, which bears out de Bougainville's enchantment with lovely Tahiti. All through the tropics his name is perpetuated by the lavender or Burgundy-blossomed crooper known as bougainvillea.

The extreme bravery of a pigeon is recorded on a plaque unveiled at Verdun. "The Pigeon of Verdun" was the courageous bird which carried a message through from the defenders. It flew through thick smoke and gas unerringly to its dovecote some miles away, and was actually cited in dispatches of the day for bravery. The plaque bears above the inscription a pigeon's helmet, and on the helmet a pigeon in flight. This was the last pigeon left the defenders and, apparently, their last means of communication with the relieving forces.

Two schools of thought are discussing advertising signs. Along the Riviera criticism was expressed of the large hotel notices which were being erected to the detriment of the natural beauties of the famed coast. Experience showed, however, that as the advertising declined, the number of visitors diminished, with the result that the advertising campaign had to be pushed with more vigor. Somewhere a sacrifice had to be made, and the decision was taken in favor of keeping up the Riviera's popularity. There is, nevertheless, a large class of conservative French people who deplore the spread of the ostentatious billboard display so foreign to natural French taste and out of keeping with the soft harmonies of the countryside.

One of the best-informed young women on international politics from week to week is Mlle. Rachel Gayman of L'Europe Nouvelle. She has grown up with the organization founded by Mlle. Louise Weiss and today heads the secretarial staff in the editorial offices. In all Paris if you are searching for some date or document of importance in European affairs during the last decade, it is probably from L'Europe Nouvelle that you will get the information in the shortest possible time. This remarkable periodical keeps tab weekly on all outstanding

political events, conventions, and treaties. Mlle. Gayman can tell you from memory approximately the date of the happening about which you are seeking information, or turn with hardly a moment's hesitation to the issue of L'Europe Nouvelle containing the facts. Her interest in, and knowledge of, international politics is, to say the least, unusual.

In Vienna the riding school of the imperial palace is still used for equestrian displays, but here in Paris the riding school in the Louvre where Empress Eugénie used to watch the Prince Imperial is to be put to another use. For many years the "salle du manège" has been lying idle, but it has now been renovated and will serve as an entrance hall to the museum from the side of the building near the River Seine. The place is flooded with light, has rows of white pillars, and an arched ceiling of light red brick. Tables and chairs are to be placed here, and a cloak room, for the convenience of the visitors to the galleries of painting.

The French and the Americans may argue the point about the height the American tariff barriers should be, but the French have little fault to find with the country itself. They prefer the United States, in fact, to any other state abroad as a place to live in. The Chamber of Deputies has been informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that there are 151,000 French citizens dwelling in the United States. The Argentine, which comes next in popularity, has only 89,500, and Switzerland and Belgium together roughly divide 100,000. Other countries have relatively only a handful.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Religion in New Books

MORE persons are interested in reading about religion than is commonly supposed, judging by the statistics of the book publishing trade. Figures compiled by its national association show that of the 7614 books published in 1928, volumes on religious subjects stood second on the list. Their number was exceeded only by those devoted to fiction.

Books on the subject of religion rarely figure in the records of the "best sellers" and literature of this type normally makes its appeal only to readers of a special type. The fact that religious publications bulk so large in the year's reading output will surprise most persons. Works of fiction last year reached a total of 1135, while 765 were classified as religious. Biography claimed 649 titles, and 624 were children's books. Drama and poetry were almost as popular as biography, with 595 titles, while science, travel, economics and education found places low on the list.

Perhaps the biographies have been more talked about than any other group, unless it be the mystery tales which seem to be enjoying greater vogue than ever just now. Readers of religious books apparently talk less about the volumes that interest them, but that their interest is active there seems no doubt.—Knickerbocker Press (Albany).

Sign of the Times

DR. H. P. NEWSHOLME, medical officer for Birmingham, Eng., and author of a work entitled "Health, Disease and Integration," is quoted in a recent dispatch to the New York Times as challenging the medical profession to change its outlook upon disease in general and to give more consideration to its mental aspects.

Speaking of the deleterious effects on the body of strong emotions like fright or anger, Dr. Newsholme suggests such "internal poisoning" as being due to "mental stress arising from lack of harmony between the individual and his environment," and adds that in the case of external infection, "the illness of a particular patient may take its character rather from the patient himself than from the nature of the infecting germ."—How to Live.

The Newspaper Guide

THE newspaper that carries a good line of advertisements is to the shopper what the time-table is to the traveler and the published guide to the tourist. Busy people start to study these advertisements in the home or in the office, and before they start shopping they know where they are going. . . . In fact, business places are points of interest to all tourists, and the non-advertiser puts himself outside the pale so far as strangers are concerned.—Kimberley (B. C.) Press.